ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

99-K-51

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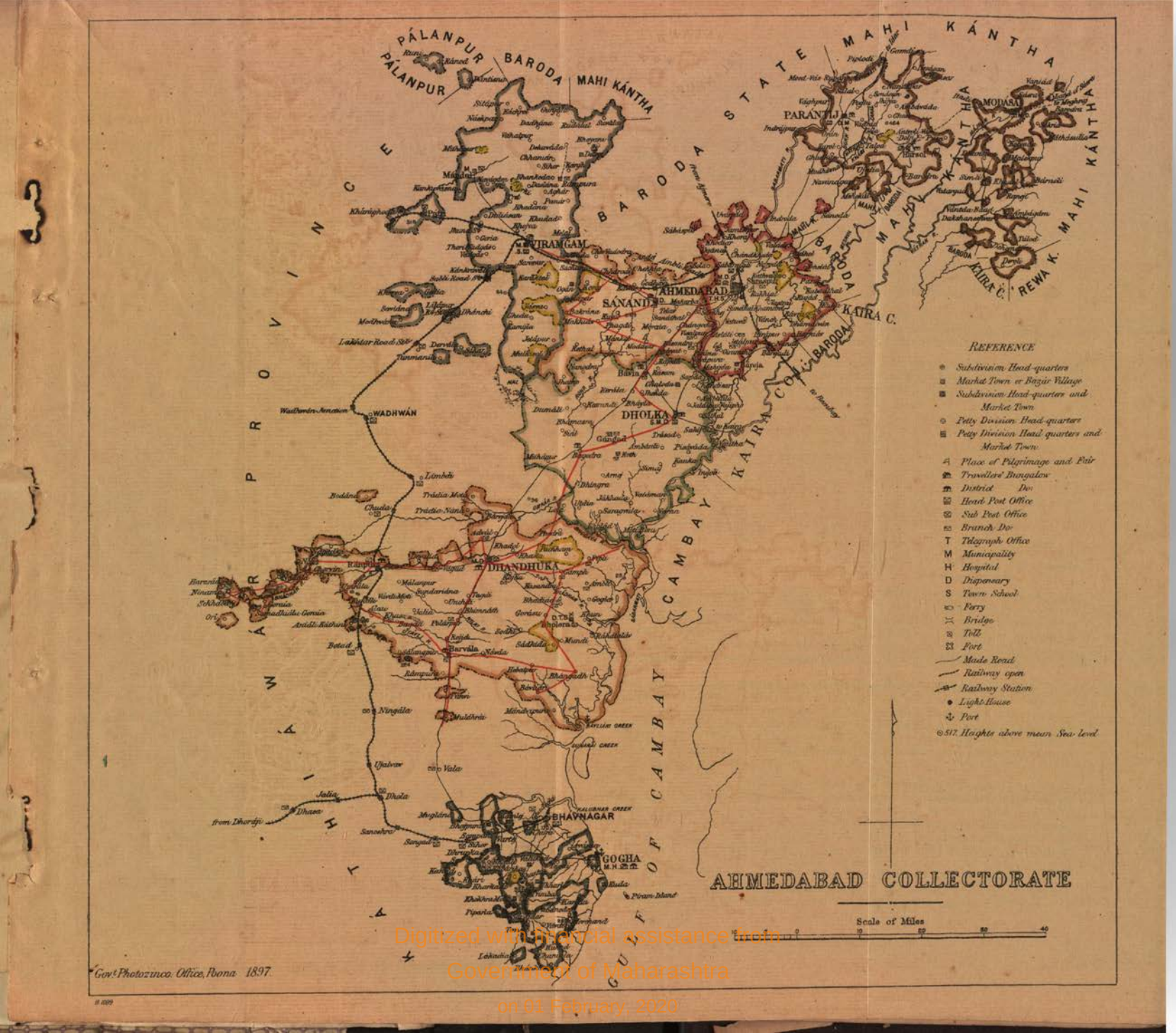
1897.



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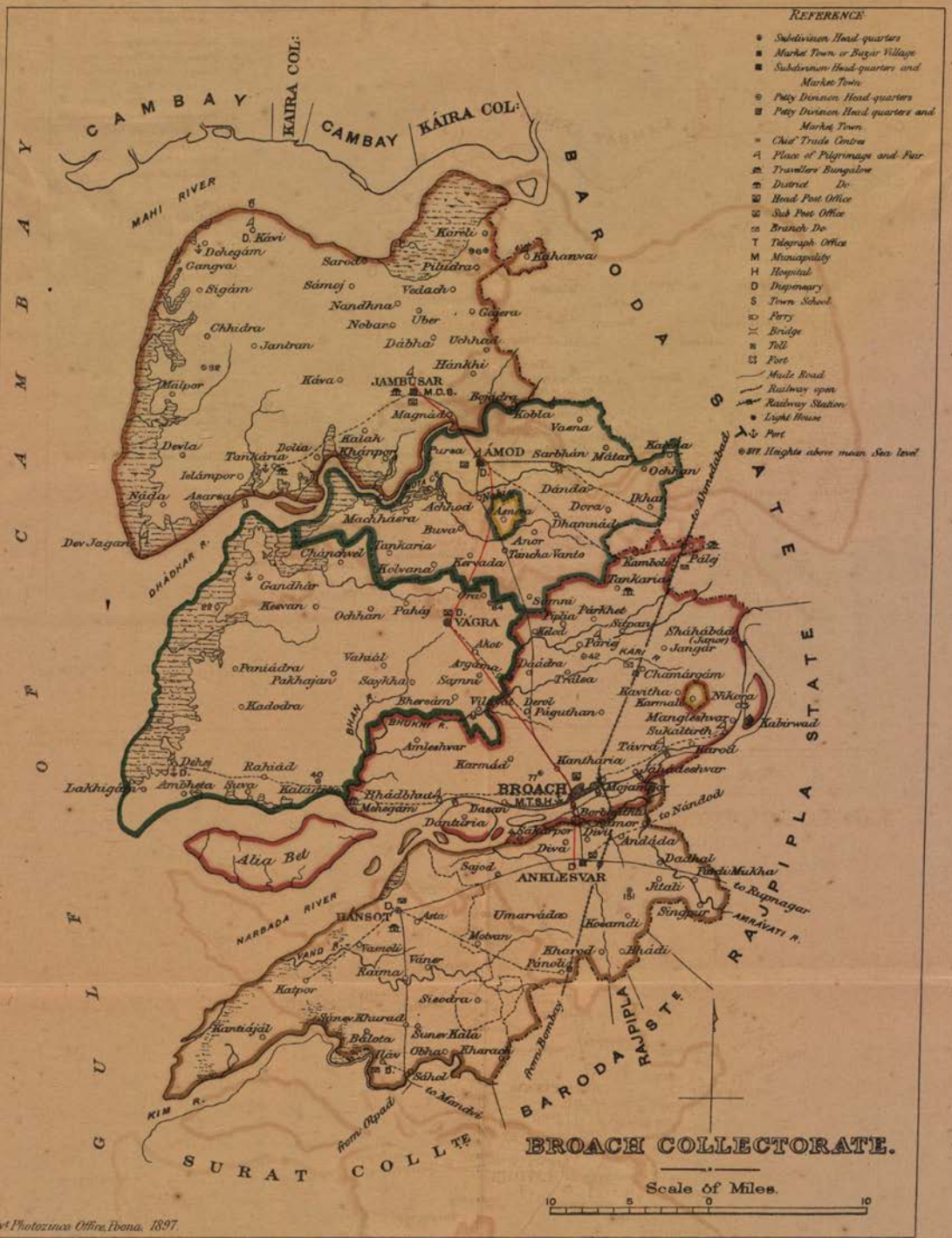
REFERENCE
Subdivisional Head-quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivisional Head-quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head-quarters
Petty Division Head-quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade Centres
Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers Bungalow
District Do
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Branch Do
T Telegraph Office
M Municipality
H Hospital
D Dispensary
S Town School
Ferry
Bridge
Toll
Fort
Made Road
Railway open
Railway Station
Light House
Port
Heights above mean Sea level
CAMBAY
KAIRA COL:
CAMBAY
KÁIRA COL:
BARODA STATE
RAJPIPLA STATE
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT COLLTE
MAHI RIVER
DHADHAR R.
NARBADA RIVER
VAND R.
KIM R.
BHUKHI R.
BHAN R.
KARI R.
AMRÁVATI R.
JAMBUSAR
M.D.S.
JÁMOD
VÁGRA
BROACH
M.T.S.H.
ANKLESVAR
HANSOT
Ália Bet
from Ahmedabad
from Baroda
from Bombay
from Rajpad
to Mandvi
to Nándod
to Rajpipla
BROACH COLLECTORATE.
Scale of Miles.
10 5 0 10
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1896-97.

No. 289 OF 1897.

From

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

F. S. P. LELY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 12th August 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1896-97.

2. Mr. Quin held charge of the office till the 24th August, when he left to join his appointment as Administrator of the Porbandar State; he was succeeded by Mr. Carmichael, who held the appointment from the 25th August to 23rd October, in addition to his own duties as Acting Collector of Kaira. From the 24th October, to the 10th November he held exclusive charge of the Tálukdári Office, and on his deputation on Famine duty in Sholápur, Mr. Robertson was put in charge of the office from the 11th November to 4th December, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad. I have been in charge of the office since the 5th December last. This office has thus changed hands four times during the year under report, as shown in the margin, but I am glad to say that the work has gone on smoothly and never fallen into arrears.

	From.	To.	Period.
			M. d.
Mr. Quin	1st August ...	24th August ...	0 24
,, Carmichael ...	25th August ...	10th November ...	2 16
,, Robertson ...	11th November ...	4th December ...	0 24
,, Bhimbhai ...	5th December ...	31st July ...	7 26
		Total ...	12 0

3. A week after taking charge of the office I commenced my tour in the Sánand Táluka to make myself acquainted with the local conditions of the Tálukdári villages of which the revised jama was to be fixed. Encamping at central places I visited 18 villages during December. The whole of January I spent at head-quarters (1) to read up and study the old records for the purpose of compiling statistical information regarding the 110 Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka the revised jama of which also was to be fixed, (2) to settle the knotty points relating to the Gángad debts and litigation, and (3) to enquire into certain applications for raising loans, for the execution of decrees, and sales of Tálukdári estates and for the partition of shares. After gaining a sufficient knowledge of the past history of the Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and disposing of the head-quarters office work, I again left for the districts on the 3rd February, and spending nearly 1½ months there, I returned to head-quarters in the middle of March.

4. During my tour in the Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas, I visited all the villages of the Gángad estate which are under Government management, arranging for the cultivation of nearly 350 acres of land which had long remained waste, and giving orders after a personal inspection for the construction and repairs of earthen embankments so much needed in the interests of the revenue of the Gángad estate. I also visited all the villages of the Gámph estate for the settlement of several important questions after referring to the records kept at Gámph. All the Tálukdari villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka, including Bodána in the north, Bávaliári in the south, Pipli in the east and Nináma Harnia in the west, were also visited during this portion of my tour.

5. After clearing the work of the head-quarters office it was my intention to visit the remaining villages of the Sánand Táluka before the end of March, but my appointment as a member of the Departmental Examination Committee prevented me from carrying out that intention. To conduct the examination I proceeded to Bombay on the 30th March, and returned from there on the 7th April. Immediately after my return I left for the districts and finished the inspection of the remaining villages of the Sánand Táluka by the 15th April, when I returned to head-quarters to work up the materials which I had collected for the Jama Settlement Reports of the Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukas. In the middle of May I again left for the districts, and after visiting Nadiád, Dákor and A'nand in Kaira and Broach, Anklesar, Kervádа, A'mod, Magnád and Jambusar in Broach, I returned to Ahmedabad on the 7th June. During my tour in the Broach District the Tálukdárs of Dehej, Mátar, Kervádа and Sárod personally interviewed me and communicated to me certain details of which I have taken notes.

6. In all I visited 126 out of 357 Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District, examined the accounts of 11 Táluka Kacheris, reconciling mistakes and discrepancies, and supplying omissions; and arranged for the destruction of old records. The táluka accounts were on the whole found in a satisfactory state. The boundary marks and village schools were duly examined, and the result of my inspection is given below under the different headings.

7. Appended are the maps showing my tour in each of the three districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. In connection with my return to head-quarters twice or thrice as above mentioned, I would crave permission to refer to the remarks in paragraph 3 of the Administration Report for 1893-94, in which Mr. Quin points out that after a lengthened stay in the districts, a halt of some days is necessary at head-quarters when arrears of work can be cleared off with convenience and facility.

8. During my tour I took occasion to meet the Tálukdárs and cultivators at the village chowrás and to advise them in the conduct of their own affairs. I saw their dwellings and cattle, ascertained their wants, learnt their grievances, settled private disputes, which taken in Law Courts would have ruined them. I have settled on the spot several land disputes and claims for maintenance, and have arranged for the education of minors, for the repairs of houses and other kindred matters. The mode of disposing of long pending *tumárs* on the spot, after a personal inspection of the property in dispute, without the interference of Law Agents and interested persons, who not unfrequently throw obstacles in the way of amicable settlement, was duly appreciated by the parties concerned. It has resulted in a considerable saving of cost of litigation and trouble which are inevitable when parties have to follow the camp of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer from place to place with their Law Agents and other hangers-on.

9. There has unfortunately been a succession of bad seasons as the following details will show.

10. In 1891-92 the heavy rainfall at the beginning of the season caused considerable damage, while the latter rains entirely failed. Cotton and wheat were below the average, and in many places the rice was a failure; juvár and bájri were on the whole fairly good. In 1892-93 the excessive rainfall did considerable damage to the *kharíf* crops, except in Broach, where the cotton crop was good: the yield of juvári and bájri was poor in many places. In 1893-94 also the *kharíf* and cotton crops suffered considerably by excessive rainfall; the rice crop too was spoiled by a heavy fall of rain at the reaping time and the juvár and bájri crops were poor. In 1894-95 the excessive moisture caused by the heavy downpour of rain injuriously affected the cotton and wheat crops though it proved advantageous to rice. The yield of juvár and bájri was scanty. The season of 1895-96 proved equally unfavourable. The rainfall was scanty and the staple crops were almost a failure.

11. Though the total rainfall of 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year, it ceased almost entirely when it was most wanted in the months of September and October. In Ahmedabad the produce of cotton was worse than that in the previous year; it was from 8 to 10 annas in some places, but a good deal

less in others; wheat, particularly irrigated, was fair, being 12 annas crop; rice was in many places a failure for want of opportune rain, and juvár and bájri suffered much by the excessive rainfall in the early part of the monsoon. In Kaira all the crops were worse than those of the previous year. In a portion of the Broach District cotton and wheat were fair, but the other crops were generally indifferent.

The few smart showers that fell in November proved beneficial to the *rabi* crops in all the districts. The cultivators however did not lose heart and bore their misfortunes patiently hoping for better times.

12. The prices of the staple food-grains juvár and bájri rose considerably (Rs. 2 per maund), and the poor classes had consequently a very bad time of it indeed. The industrious and skilled cultivators, who raised irrigated crops, were amply compensated by the high prices of wheat and other grains which ruled in the district for a considerable time. Most of the substantial cultivators had an ample store of food grains with them which, however, they did not part with in spite of the tempting prices ruling at the time.

13. The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under revenue charge in the year under report and the preceding year. The different classes of estates shown in the table are noticed separately below:—

	Number.		Aggregate Revenue for collection.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862, Appendix I.	50	48	65,551	66,920
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management, Appendix IA.	4	1		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix II.	28	24	49,915	47,280
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix III.	4	3	19,292	10,018
Minors' Estates under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890	31	30	1,10,705	1,73,458
Miscellaneous estates managed by agreement and under Act VI of 1888	36	44	1,44,500	2,03,264
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code ...	20	18	1,01,765	1,07,198
Estates—				
(*a*) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code	299	331	87,963	1,08,658
(*b*) Under process of sale	68	31	...	...
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	7	7	5,870	11,834
Total ...	547	537	5,85,561	7,28,630
Amount realized by sale under decrees ...	...	...	1,658	...
Tálukdári villages under revenue charge ...	...	...	3,76,333	4,02,892

Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad.

14. There were 48 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the end of 1895-96. During the year under report ten were released from the operation of the Act, four, owing to liquidation of the debts, and six, owing to the expiration of the period of 20 years' management, as will be noticed later on. There now remain 38 estates under management.

Harising Bhupatsing of Jhanjharka.
9 Estates of Bodána.

15. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this office at the end of 1895-96 owing to debts due to Government though released from management under the Act. This estate has continued under management during the year under report.

16. Of the estates at present under management, as shown in Appendices I and IA,

15 are managed directly by this office,
23 are managed by the Tálukdárs under the supervision of this office, and
1 is managed by creditors under a special arrangement.

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17. The financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedabad is shown in Appendices I and IA. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV. This shows that Rs. 3,559 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 12,847 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,84,626 still remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 31,753 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,52,873 to Government.

18. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	2,25,903	2,12,593
Added during the year	383	1,770
	2,26,286	2,14,363
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt	13,693	10,290
Towards interest on loans	7,784	6,116
	21,477	16,406
Balance ...	2,12,593	2,04,073
Deduct—		
Amount, though not paid, written off owing to the expiration of the period of 20 years' management	.....	19,447
Net balance of debt ...	2,12,593	1,84,626

19. The average payment for the year under report is 16·8 per cent, of the total sum due, the percentage of debt reduced being 13·9. The corresponding percentages last year were 9·5 and 6. The large percentage this year is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 19,447 on account of the Bodána estates, though not paid, has been written off on the completion of the term of 20 years. The actual payment and reduction are therefore 7·7 and 4·6 respectively.

20. The amount paid on account of debt settlement during the year under report was Rs. 16,406 against Rs. 21,477 in the previous year. This decrease may chiefly be accounted for as follows :—

(1). The estate of Rudátal, owned by Umáji, got cleared of all debts and had nothing to pay this year, while it paid nearly Rs. 1,500 in the previous year. (2) The estate of Jhanjharka, owned by Harising, had to pay this year only Rs. 487 to be cleared of all debts, while it paid Rs. 1,000 in the last year. (3) The estate of Khambha, which paid Rs. 863 in the last year, could not make payments in consequence of the inability of the farmer to pay the amount of the farm before the close of the year. (4) The estate of Makhiáv was not able to pay more than Rs. 2,000 for the reasons given in paragraph 22 below.

Again Rs. 1,200 were paid to some Tálukdárs for expenses connected with death and marriage ceremonies in their families.

21. At the end of the last year 34 of the managed estates were indebted to Government. One of these, the estate of Harising Baupatsing of Jhanjharka, paid off its debts during the year under report, and there remain 33 estates now

indebted to Government. Of these, one has been no longer under the operation of Act VI of 1862.

22. The total debt due to Government by the 33 estates at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,52,873, of which Rs. 41,898 were due by the Makhiáv estate alone. The income of the Makhiáv estate was Rs. 10,472 against Rs. 9,877 in 1895-96. Owing to the large expenses entailed by the litigation in connection with the Gángad succession case, in which the Thákor of Makhiáv was a party, it has not been found possible to pay more than Rs. 2,000 towards the reduction of the debt. This sum was not sufficient to fully cover the interest on Government loan for the year, and the result is an addition to the debt outstanding at the end of the last year.

23. The estates of Bodána in Dhandhuka were released from management on the completion of the term of 20 years. Of the total debts (Rs. 40,195) settled at the time of the application of the Act in March 1877, Rs. 20,748 were only paid during the period of management, and the balance amounting to Rs. 19,447 was struck off. The estates of Bela in Dhandhuka continue in a very unsatisfactory condition, but as the debt against them is due to Government, no difficulty is apprehended. In some of the Dhandhuka estates the amounts paid in liquidation of debt were small owing to the badness of the season. The estates in Viramgám are making fair progress towards the reduction of the debts. No payment appears against the estate of Hariji Badarji of Sinaj in Viramgám, owing to the non-attendance of the creditors to receive the amount (Rs. 627) ordered to be paid to them before the close of the year under report. In some of the Dhandhuka estates no recovery was made because the income was not sufficient to pay the instalments of debts.

24. As regards the estate of Latifkhán of Dholka, Government in their Resolution No. 3069 of 26th April 1897, have directed the publication of a notification for the removal of the 8 Kasbáti villages in Dholka from the operation of Act VI of 1862. I have accordingly submitted a draft notification, and the villages will be restored to the Kasbátis in due course. The village of Návda only will be retained under attachment, until after the revision settlement of the Dhandhuka Táluka, in order to keep a check on the remissions which Government have consented to grant.

Encumbered Estates in Kaira.

25. At the end of the last year there were 24 estates under management. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management therefore remains the same as in the previous year.

26. Statement II shows the financial position of each of the 24 estates. An abstract of it is given in Statement IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 12 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 11,275 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,09,834 remains to be paid. Of this amount Rs. 4,932 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,04,902 to Government.

27. The payment made on account of debt settlement during the year under report compared with that of the previous year is as follows :—

	1895-96.	1896 97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	1,25,417	1,15,736
Added during the year	.....	.....
	1,25,417	1,15,736
Paid during the year—		
Towards the reduction of debt	9,682	5,902
Towards interest on loans	5,781	5,385
	15,463	11,287
Balance ...	1,15,735	1,09,834

28. The average payment for the year under report is 9·7 per cent. of the amount due at the commencement of the year, and the percentage of reduction of debt is 5·1 per cent. The corresponding figures of last year were 12·32 and 7·7 respectively. This low percentage is due to the payment of about Rs. 3,000 for the funeral and marriage expenses of certain Thákors and partly to unfavourable season. Again Rs. 300 ordered to be paid to a private creditor could not be disbursed before the close of the year owing to a dispute raised by a third party.

Encumbered Estates in Broach.

29. There were three estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 at the commencement of the year under report. The estate of Khandáli was released during the year as its debts were paid off. Two estates now remain under the Act. The financial position of each of the estates is given in Appendix III, and Appendix IV contains an abstract showing that during the year Rs. 2,488 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 1,639 to Government. A sum of Rs. 13,386 is all that remains to be paid to private creditors, the Government debt having been all paid.

30. The payment made on account of the debt settlement during the year compared with that of the previous year is as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	25,810	17,467
Added during the year	...	...
	25,810	17,467
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt	8,343	4,081
Towards interest on loans	233	46
	8,576	4,127
Balance ...	17,467	13,386

31. The average payment for the year under report is 23·6 per cent. of the sum due at the beginning of the year, while the debt has been reduced by 23·3 per cent. The corresponding figures of the last year were 33·2 and 32·3. The smaller payment is due to the fact that the estate of Khandáli had paid off Rs. 4,000 in the previous year and it had only a small sum due against it. This was paid off. Again the estate of Jhanor paid nothing this year towards the debt settlement, the reason being that the claim on account of the Toda Girás allowance made against it was decided against it, and that it had to make good a large sum which was appropriated in the previous years to the settlement of debts. The remaining estate of Magnád has, as usual, made a fair payment towards the reduction of its debt.

Minors' Estates.

32. The administration of minors' estates forms an important part of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's work, requiring the utmost care and attention. Questions relating to debts, education, family dissensions, maintenance, marriages and such other kindred matters frequently arise, the settlement of which requires much tact, time and consideration. By continuous careful management the funds of the estates are gradually put on a satisfactory basis, and the conduct and education of the minors are closely and carefully looked after, but our efforts are frequently rendered nugatory by the vicious dependants, and the still more vicious and unscrupulous relations, money-lenders and others by whom the minors or their widowed mothers are constantly surrounded.

33. There were 44 minors' estates under management at the end of 1895-96. Two were added during the year under report, bringing the total to 46 at the close of the year. Eight minors, noted in the margin, have attained their majority, and the management of their estates will be handed over to them in the current year. The number of estates will thus be reduced to 38. There is nothing particular to remark about any of the 8 estates that will soon be released, except that 5 of them are entirely unencumbered, and the remaining three are in a state of indebtedness. Of the new estates, Kervâda in Broach is by far the most important of the entire estates under management.

Udesing Agarsing, Umedsing Agarsing, Kanubha Agarsing, } Cher.
Bapumia Mia Sáheb of Vanthal.
Bhaiji Ravabhai of Várna.
Raesingji Tejabhai of Simej.
Dolatsingji Dudhabhai of Morchand.
Syed Mahomed Báwámia of Ahmedabad.

34. Of the 38 minors, 30 are in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Arranged according to race, 26 are Hindus and 12 Mussalmáns; of the 26 Hindus 14 are Rajputs, 6 Koli Thákardás, 2 Kunbis, and of the Chárans, Káthis, Vániás and Bráhmans one each. The income of the minors varies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 39,842. The income of 18 is below Rs. 1,000, of 8 below Rs. 3,000, of 8 below Rs. 10,000, and of 4 above Rs. 10,000. The property of the minors mostly consists of land which requires a constant and watchful looking after. As regards their financial position, 16 estates are unencumbered, and 22, particularly the smaller ones, are in debt.

Names.	Balance, including investments in land.
	Rs.
Kervâda	92,518
Jhanor	1,31,621
Mátar	38,967
Nadiád	30,270
Rojka	6,485
Návda	11,977
Ahmedabad, Syed..	11,244
Viramgám, Bápumia	6,417
Dákor	10,998

35. The nine estates marginally noted deserve separate mention on account of their importance and peculiar circumstances. Except Dákor, all of them are entirely unencumbered, and are amongst the most prosperous of the estates under the control of this office.

36. **Kervá'da.**—This estate consists chiefly of Vánta lands in the Broach district. It came under the management of this Department in September 1896. Its opening balance was Rs. 83,722; its income Rs. 39,842; its expenditure Rs. 34,442; and its closing balance Rs. 89,122. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 45,000 besides a cash balance of Rs. 44,122 and Rs. 3,396 invested in landed property. Steps are being taken for the safe investment of the large cash balance. The minor Dulábáwa is at present aged 16 years; he attends the Wadhwán Tálukdári School; he is intelligent, well behaved and anxious to learn.

37. The circumstances under which the estate came under management and the noticeable events that took place in connection with it not a long time ago are as follows:—

> Ráysangji Bháratsingji, Thákor of Kervâda, died on 20th October 1891, leaving a widow and a minor son. Two days after, the Mámlatdár of A'mod, acting under the orders of the Collector of Broach, entered the Thákor's house, made an inventory, and took possession of the property left by the deceased, and locked them up in the premises. The Thákráni thereon applied to the Collector for removing the locks and restoring to her the property, but on the Collector refusing to do so, she sued both the Collector and the Mámlatdár in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat for recovering Rs. 5,250 as damages for the wrongful seizure of her property and for its restoration. The Subordinate Judge ordered plaintiff (the Thakráni) to receive Rs. 500 as damages and to be put back in possession of the property. On an appeal to the High Court, however, it was held by the Full Bench in March 1896 that the actions of the Mámlatdár and the Collector were performed in their official capacities and that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

38. While this was going on, the Collector applied to the District Court for a certificate of guardianship, but this application was opposed by the Thákráni,

the result was that the Court rejected the Collector's application, and the Thákráni, the mother of the minor, was appointed guardian of his person and property. With the sanction of Government, the Collector of Broach preferred an appeal to the High Court against the appointment of the mother as guardian on the ground that she being a *pardáh* lady was not a fit person to manage so large an estate. The appeal was successful, and the High Court entrusted the management of the estate to the District Judge. Accordingly the estate remained in the District Judge's charge till 17th September 1896, when, on the representation of the District Judge, the High Court ordered the transfer of the management to this Department under Act VIII of 1890.

39. The Thákráni had also, at the instigation of some interested persons, filed a suit against the Collector of Broach to recover possession of certain ornaments valued at about Rs. 40,000, which, as mentioned above, he had taken charge of on the death of the Thákor for their better security. The Joint Judge of Broach, however, rejected the claim, and ordered that the ornaments should remain in the possession of this Department till the minor attained his majority. Rs. 10,000 in cash were also ordered to be made over to this Department. The Thákráni was dissatisfied, but wise counsels prevailed, and she did not appeal against the order. The ornaments were taken possession of and put in the A'mod Mámlatdár's treasury. Arrangements were also made to bring the cash on the accounts of the estate.

40. When at Kerváda I took occasion to interview the lady and to explain to her the propriety and necessity of giving up useless litigation so injurious to the interest of her only son. The lady seemed intelligent enough to understand everything that I said, and to see how pernicious it was to listen to the ill-advice of interested persons about her. The matter so far has ended satisfactorily, and from what I saw and heard at Kerváda, I am glad to be able to say that the estate is at present free from intrigues and family dissensions.

41. The Thákráni is the daughter of the Thákor of A'mod, and she has, apparently to please her father, arranged to marry her son and daughter in the family of the Thákor of A'mod. The minor is to be married to a daughter of the second son of the Thákor, and the minor's sister to a grandson of the Thákor's who has already been married and has children. I advised the lady to postpone the marriage of the minor till he came to proper age.

42. **Da'kor.**—The Dákor estate belongs to the minor Gopálrao Manohar, by caste a Deshastha Bráhman. He is the Inámdár of the village of Dákor and Kanjri in Kaira and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The estate came under the management of this Department in September 1895. It was in an extremely embarrassed condition owing to prolonged and expensive litigation, and the reckless and improvident conduct of the late Inámdár. A very careful management is therefore needed to restore it to a satisfactory position. Its opening balance was Rs. 15,146, its income was Rs. 30,077 (Sausthan Rs. 26,475, private Rs. 3,602); its expenditure Rs. 34,225; and its closing balance Rs. 10,998. A large portion (nearly Rs. 17,000) of the Sausthán income is spent in paying the Dákor temple charges according to the decision of the High Court. Its debts amount in all to Rs. 78,549 (Sausthán Rs. 22,108, private Rs. 56,441). There is no immediate prospect of making any payment towards the liquidation of the debts, as the balance is required to meet charges of an appeal to the Privy Council, which was pending when the estate was taken charge of, and of which the cost is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in favour of the Inámdár and manager is still pending, but there is every likelihood of its being disposed of in the current year. With the sanction and approval of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, arrangements have been made to engage either Mr. Jardine or Mr. Latham, former members of the Bombay Bar, to represent the Inámdár's case in the Privy Council. The work of preparing a brief for the use of Counsel has also been entrusted to a competent junior pleader of the local Bar under the District Judge's sanction. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple have not yet been finally approved.

43. When at Dákor I carefully enquired into the details of the minor's affairs, and found that it was possible to free the estate to some extent by selling certain landed property which is almost unproductive. I am preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the debts for the sanction of the District Judge of Ahmedabad. I settled on the spot 8 or 9 land cases, most of which arose through personal ill feeling between the late Inámdár's Kárbhári on the one side and some members of the Dákor Municipality and a few townspeople on the other. In one trumpery case the Inámdár and the Municipality each spent in unnecessary and unprofitable litigation more than Rs. 4,000. All possible causes of friction however between the Municipality and Inámdár, who is the owner of the Dákor lands, have now been removed, and it is hoped that the municipal affairs, as well as those of the Inámdár, will go on smoothly. The late Inámdár left two widows, who are at loggerheads with one another. Both reside at Dákor, and I took occasion to see them on my visit there and settle their private disputes. The estate is put under an Upri Kárkún on Rs. 40 per month, and is now free from the intrigues of old Kárbháris and other hangers-on.

44. The minor Gopálráo's present age is 16 years; he is intelligent and well behaved; he attends the Ahmedabad High school, and is reported on favourably. He is yet unmarried, and it is hoped that his natural father, who resides in the Sátára District, will not marry him till he comes of age.

45. **Jhanor.**—The estate of the minor Jitsing Bháratsingji of Jhanor is in a prosperous condition. It came under the management of this Department in August 1887. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 2,000, besides Rs. 1,03,102 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 28,564; its income Rs. 13,008; its expenditure Rs. 13,413; and its closing balance Rs. 28,159. The chief item of revenue is the Toda Girás allowance of Rs. 7,000 received annually from the Olpád treasury in the Surat District. The large balance to the credit of the estate is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 72,530, being arrears of 10 years' allowance, during the pendency in the Civil Court of the question of the genuineness or otherwise of the minor, was received in 1889-90 from the Government treasury. The Thákor is aged 20 years and resides in Broach with his tutor, who, the Collector of Broach thinks, is not worth much. The minor is said to be rather too much under the influence of his maternal uncle and a vakil of the Broach Court. Steps are being taken to remove the minor from the baneful surroundings and to provide for an effectual supervision over the accounts and other details of the minor's estate.

46. **Ma'tar.**—The estate of Mátar, consisting chiefly of Vánta lands in Broach, came under the management of this Department in January 1882 on the death of the late Thákor Himatsingji, who left one son, the present minor, who was then aged 3 months. The estate is in a prosperous condition, and has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 13,995 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 24,215; its income Rs. 16,989; its expenditure Rs. 16,232; and its closing balance Rs. 24,972. The suit brought by some of the collaterals of the late Thákor contesting the genuineness of the minor has not yet been settled. It has been undertaken by some Vakils merely as a speculation. The lengthy trial of the suit has been closed, and the decision of the Joint Judge, Mr. Fawcett, is now awaited. The young Thákor attends the Wadhwán Tálukdári School and favourably reported on.

47. **Dholka.**—The minor Dádásáheb Báwásáheb, aged 14 years, is the son of Báwásáheb Sardár Mahomed, one of the Kasbáti Tálukdárs of Dholka. The estate, consisting of 4 villages, was under Act VI of 1862 till 1889, when it was released on the liquidation of the debts. No sooner was it released from management than the late Kasbáti Báwásáheb, the father of the present minor, contracted debts amounting to about Rs. 6,000. The Kasbáti died in December 1891, and the estate again came under the management of this Department in January 1892. Its income at the end of the year was Rs. 9,870; expenditure Rs. 9,817, including the payment made to creditors. There was a cash balance of Rs. 4,794, while the unpaid debts amounted to Rs. 3,000. The estate is therefore now in a solvent condition. The minor attends the Dholka school.

48. **Rojka.**—The estate of Gagubha Dipsingji of Rojka in Dhandhuka was in a very embarrassed condition when it first came under the charge of this

Department in 1880. The total debt amounted to Rs. 50,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The whole debt has now been paid off, and the estate has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 3,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 3,485. Its opening balance was Rs. 4,029; its income Rs. 7,791; its expenditure Rs. 5,335, including Rs. 1,284 on account of school charges, and its closing balance Rs. 6,485. Gagubha is at present aged 20 years, and is the father of two children. He attended the Wadhwán Tálukdári School for 7 years, including the two years for which he remained in the first class. In April last he was under the Collector's orders removed from the school and associated with the management of his estate.

49. **Sayad Mahomad.**—The minor Sayad Mahomad Sáheb Báwámia is the only son of the late Sayad Báwámia, a member of one of the best Mahomedan families in Gujarát, and a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb of Junágadh. The estate consists of 4 Inám villages in Junágadh, which are managed by the Junágadh Darbár on behalf of the minor, and some lands and houses in the Ahmedabad district which are under the management of this Department. The estate is entirely unencumbered and its total income is nearly Rs. 8,000. Its opening balance was Rs. 9,257, and income of the estate under the control of this office was Rs. 4,436; its expenditure Rs. 11,774, including Rs. 9,325 paid for the purchase of half village, and its closing balance Rs. 1,919. Half of the village of Vasodra in Sánand already formed part of this estate, and the other half, which was in the possession of the minor as a mortgagee, has now been purchased for him, and thus the whole village now belongs to Sayad Mahomad Sáheb.

50. **Na'vda.**—The minor, Mohan Nathu, aged 19 years, is the son of a wealthy Vánia of Návda in Dhandhuka, who was murdered in January 1893. The estate came under the management of this Department in March 1894, It consists of lands valued at Rs. 24,000 in various Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka, and money claims on land and decrees amounting to about 2½ lács. Its opening balance was Rs. 8,410 and its income Rs. 6,560; its expenditure Rs. 2,993 and its closing balance Rs. 11,977. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 4,400 and a cash balance of Rs. 7,577, the investment of which has formed the subject of careful inquiry. The minor, Mohan Nathu, possesses the instincts of a Vánia trader, and being able to take part in the management of his estate, he has been, under the Collector's order, associated with the kárkun in charge of the estate since April last, and he seems to take interest in his own affairs.

51. **Nadia'd.**—The minors Kishordás and Kálidás are the sons of the late Desái Vághjibhái Sámalbhái, who was one of the most influential and respectable Kanbi Pátidár of Nadiád. The estate, consisting of lands in 20 villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar tálukas of the Kaira District, came under the management of this Department in September 1890. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 12,000, besides Rs. 13,880 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 15,442; its income Rs. 6,230; its expenditure Rs. 5,282, including Rs. 1,700 on account of marriage expenses, and its closing balance Rs. 16,390. Though the estate is entirely unencumbered and in a prosperous condition, the conduct of the eldest boy, Kishordás, and his mother Surajba has been a source of trouble to this Department. On the representation of the friends of the minors, Mr. Quin instituted confidential enquiries to ascertain the truth of the complaint made to him. The result has proved that the conduct of both the boy and his mother is unsatisfactory, and that the latter has contracted debts to the extent of about Rs. 20,000, several of which are fictitious and fraudulent.

52. I interviewed the lady at Nadiád and gave her distinctly to understand that not a single pie would be paid by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer towards the liquidation of the debts contracted by her in an objectionable manner without any necessity or occasion. Both the minors reside in Ahmedabad and attend the Ahmedabad School.

53. The other small flourishing estates are those of Bápumia of Viramgám and Deva Rám of Vejalka, with balances of Rs. 6,417 and Rs. 2,363 each respectively.

54. Appendix VI shows that taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of this office, the total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,408 as against Rs. 1,13,263 in 1895-96. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the years, the figures are Rs. 3,61,251 and Rs. 2,25,530, exclusive of the money invested in landed property. The total amount in Government securities up to date is Rs. 88,400; Rs. 1,30,975 have been invested in landed property, and there is a cash balance of Rs. 1,35,355. During the year under report efforts were made to find investments in mortgages on landed property for the surplus balances belonging to the different minors' estates. Applications asking for loans on the security of landed property from the minors' balances have been received and are under enquiry and consideration. The Thákor of A'mod has applied for a loan of Rs. 50,000 at 6 per cent. interest out of the Kerváda balance.

55. Only one application was made to the District Court to be appointed guardian of a minor's estate with the powers of a Collector given to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under Section 4 of the Guardians and Wards Act by Government Resolution No. 4369, dated 11th June 1895. No order has however been passed on the application.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

56. The number of estates under management in accordance with the provisions of Section 320, Civil Procedure Code, at the beginning of the year under report was 299 against 312 at the beginning of 1895-96. During the year 40 were released from attachment and 72 new ones came under the control of this office, leaving the present total at 331.

57. At the close of last year there were seven estates under attachment under Section 504, Civil Procedure Code. No fresh estate came under management during the year under report, but two were released, leaving five estates under the control of this office at the end of 1896-97.

58. The total amount of the decrees remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 6,37,366 as shown in the margin. In Dhandhuka the decretal debts of the villages of Khamidána, Rojka, Aniáli Bhimji and Bávliári amount to nearly Rs. 1,40,000 out of the total of Rs. 2,83,629. The villages of Khamidána, Rojka and Aniáli Bhimji were once under Act VI of 1862, but were released on the payment of their debts amounting to nearly Rs. 50,000. Bávliári is hopelessly involved, the debts amounting to so much as Rs. 45,000, and the amount available for payment to creditors being only Rs. 1,200 per annum. The three other villages will pay off their debts within 10 or 12 years, the amount available for the liquidation of the debts amounting to nearly Rs. 83,000, being Rs. 7,000 per annum.

Táluka.	Amount.
	Rs.
Dhandhuka	2,83,629
Viramgám	2,36,301
Dholka	95,433
Parántij	17,281
Gogha	4,522
Sánand	200
Total ...	6,37,366

59. In Viramgám of the total amount (Rs. 2,36,301), Rs. 1,78,000 are due by the four villages of Bhankhoda, Sadátpura, Chaniár and Bhagápura, all of which were under Act VI of 1862, and released unencumbered after the debts amounting to Rs. 60,000 were paid off. Sadátpura and Chaniár are hopelessly involved, the debts amount to Rs. 1,18,184, while the amount available for payment to creditors is only about Rs. 5,200 per annum. Bhankoda and Bhagápura will be free from debts in reasonable time, the yearly amount available for the payment of debts amounting to Rs. 50,000, being Rs. 13,000. Except Gángad, the other estates, which though small are too numerous, do not call for any special remarks.

60. **Gangad.**—To extricate the estate of Gángad from its utterly embarrassed condition has been a source of great trouble to this Department for the last 10 years. The end however is approaching. The weakness, both of mind and body, of the late Thákor Gagubha, the intrigues of the Kárbháris, the misconduct of the other employés, the internecine quarrels of the sons, and the

intrigues of the ladies effected the complete ruin of Gángad, one of the largest estates in the Ahmedabad District. It was once brought under Act VI of 1862 for the liquidation of a debt of upwards of a lákh of rupees. This debt was paid, and the estate was restored to the Thákor in 1879-80. No sooner was it restored than the Thákor began to contract fresh debts. The new debts incurred in a space of about seven years amounted to more than two lákhs. These debts are increasing every year owing to the addition of compound interest at the rate of nine per cent.

61. The late Thákor Gagubha died in January 1887, and the estate was placed under attachment for the security of Government jama. The succession to the estate was disputed between the late Thákor's surviving son Nánbha and one Juvánsing, who set himself up as the posthumous son of Nánbha's elder brother Bháisáheb, who predeceased his father. Suits were filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. In the meanwhile Nánbha died, and the succession was contested between Juvánsing, the posthumous son of Bháisáheb and his cousins and uncles. After a protracted trial the suit was disposed of in January last by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who declared Juvánsing to be the legitimate son of Bháisáheb, and, therefore, entitled to succeed to the estate. An appeal has been made to the High Court on behalf of the Makhiáv minors, who claim to succeed to the estate on the ground that Juvánsing is a spurious child. It is hoped that the appeal will be decided in the current year, and that its termination will bring about some improvement in the state of Gángad affairs.

62. The question of the liability of the estate to pay the debts amounting to nearly a lákh covered by decrees which last year Mr. Quin declined to execute further, as stated in paragraph 37 of the last year's Administration Report, is still pending in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad. The opinion of the Government Pleader of Bombay, Ráo Bahádur Vásudev J. Kirtikar, has been obtained on the point, and in accordance therewith this Department has filed an application contending that the estate is not bound to pay the debts of the late Thákor, who had only a life interest therein; that the estate is governed by the law of primogeniture; and that the decrees against Nánbha and others, who were never in actual enjoyment of the estate, which has been under the management of this Department since the death of the late Thákor, cannot be executed against the estate. The Subordinate Judge has framed issues on the points urged by this Department.

63. The gross income of the estate during the year was Rs. 46,988 against Rs. 46,463 in 1895-96. The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,261, and the amount actually realized was Rs. 44,209, making a total of Rs. 59,470, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,256, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,214.

The chief items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
1. Government dues	22,448
2. Collection and management charges ...	4,142
3. Repairs to bunds	1,029
4. Payment to creditors	3,000
5. Law charges	1,100

A sum of Rs. 8,000 will be paid towards the liquidation of the secured debts out of the balance that remained at the end of the year. In spite of the payments (nearly Rs. 1,30,000) made by this Department since 1888-89, the debts have remained at the original figure owing to the heavy rate of compound interest which adds to the amount every year. I have however succeeded in finding out capitalists to lend money to the estate at a reasonable rate of interest, and every thing will be done to save the estate after the succession suit is finally decided by the High Court.

64. The improvement of the condition of the estate has received careful attention. Rs. 1,029 were spent on the construction of bunds and Rs. 500 have been ordered to be spent on two utárás. Due enquiries were made regarding the water-supply of the villages, and in two villages where well water had

become brackish after a certain period, experimental wells were dug with a view to test the quality of water at different times of the year. If the water of the experimental wells remains potable for two or three hot seasons, steps will be taken to build paka wells on the selected spots with the help of local funds. The villagers take great interest in the construction of wells, and they have promised to take care of the experimental wells during the rains. No pressure was used in the recovery of the Tagávi given in the past year.

65. The effects of the new assessment introduced in the villages of the Gángad estate in 1894-95 have not been as satisfactory as we expected, but this is due to a succession of bad years since the introduction of the new system. However from the enquiries made by me during my tour I am led to believe that the system will, in the end, produce good results. The fixed land revenue shows signs of improvement; most of the intelligent cultivators appreciate the advantages of the bighoti system, and the opposition to the new system comes mainly from the old Kárbháris and Patels who were benefited by the bhágbatái system. I answered the objections raised by such people against the new system, and succeeded in letting out for cultivation waste lands assessed at nearly Rs. 1,500. There is every reason to hope that the revenue of the estate will increase by not less than Rs. 2,000 in the current year if the season proves favourable. I visited in February last the new hamlet which was established in the waste lands of Shiál. It was in a good condition, and the villagers had all that they wanted. The new settlers, numbering in all 60 souls, seemed happy and contented, and they showed willingness to remain permanently at the place.

66. The appeal in the Shiál-Bávli boundary dispute case has been decided by Government in favour of the Limbdi Darbár, which gains a large area of land, nearly 4,000 acres, out of the Gángad estate. It is under contemplation to submit a memorial to the Government of Bombay for a reconsideration of the orders passed in their Resolution No. 5683, dated 22nd September last.

Miscellaneous Estates.

67. At the end of 1895-96 there were 36 estates under this head. During the year under report 8 new estates were added, while none was released. The present total is therefore 44. Of these, 23 are in Ahmedabad, 13 in Kaira, and 8 in Broach. Thirty-nine of them are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, one under Section 26 of that Act, and one under Regulation VIII of 1827. The eight new estates which have come under management are Dehej, Janiádra, Itola, Ahima, Kot, Ráeka, Cher and A'ntrolivás Dolji. Of these Dehej and Janiádra are the only ones of any importance.

68. The estates of Dehej and Janiádra in the Vágra Táluka of the Broach District were a few years back under the management of this Department under the Encumbered Estates Act. The estates are in a flourishing condition, and it is satisfactory to note that both these Thákors, who are young, have managed to keep themselves free from debt. They have returned the estates to this office for their better management. The income of the Dehej estate was Rs. 12,514, and the expenditure, including the Thákor's maintenance charges, Rs. 6,592, leaving Rs. 5,922 in hand and Rs. 313 outstanding. The income of the Janiádra estate was Rs. 8,712 and expenditure Rs. 7,171, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,556, of which a large sum is outstanding against the tenants of the estate situated in the Bára villages, the crops of which generally failed.

69. The estate of Gámph, one of the largest in Gujarát, came under management last year. The income of this estate at the end of the year was Rs. 46,651 against Rs. 38,233 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 41,078, of which Rs. 12,108 were paid to creditors, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 19,535. The estate is, however, heavily in debt, 2 of its 8 villages being mortgaged to the Svámi Náráyan Mahárái of Vadtál for Rs. 2,60,000. It appears that the mortgagee realizes interest at the rate of not less than 9 per cent., the revenue of the villages which is enjoyed by him amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. We have been long thinking of terminating this highly disadvantageous transaction by paying off the mortgagee by raising money elsewhere, and I am glad to say I have succeeded in finding out respectable capitalists will-

ing to advance the necessary funds for the purpose at an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to borrow Rs. 2,25,000 at that rate of interest, and this amount, together with the balance of this year, and one year's revenue of the two villages will enable this Department to redeem the mortgage. This will result in a saving of nearly Rs. 10,000 in interest in the very first year of the redemption; and if things go on satisfactorily, the estate will be freed from all liabilities within the course of the next ten years. I am preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the debts. The direct management of the estate is still conducted by a Deputy Manager on a pay of Rs. 40 per month, subject to the control of this office; the services of the private Kárbhári on Rs. 75, whom the Thákor was allowed to entertain, have been dispensed with by him.

70. The litigation amongst the Tálukdárs of Chasiána about their property under the Káthiávád Agency, which had been going on for years past, has finally come to an end this year, it having been decided by Government as the Highest Court of Appeal, that two-thirds of the property should go to Umedsang Sángábhái and one-third to his opponents. On the strength of this decision Umedsang has applied for his share, and I have accordingly issued notices to the parties concerned to show cause within a month why the final decision of Government in the Káthiávád case should not also be followed in regard to the property under this Department. There is a large sum of Rs. 58,400 at present in Government securities besides Rs. 10,495 in cash in the treasury.

71. The lease of the village of Chándna was issued to the Kasbáti, and his agreement taken during the year under report. The income of the estate during the year was Rs. 2,238, and the balance in hand Rs. 28, total Rs. 2,266. The expenditure was Rs. 2,176, of which Rs. 100 were paid in liquidation of the debt due to Government, which now amounts to Rs. 1,066-7-3. The village is still in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The management of the estate of Sárod was to have terminated by the end of the year under report, but the Thákor applied for and Government sanctioned the period of management being extended by four years. The income of the estate during the year was Rs. 27,448 and the opening cash balance Rs. 7,217, total Rs. 34,665. The expenditure was Rs. 28,358, the chief items being the Government demand, maintenance, and cash payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Thákor for disbursement to his creditors and for other expenses. The Thákor has a debt of about Rs. 25,000.

General Administration of Tálukdári Villages in Ahmedabad.

72. There are 357 Tálukdari villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office, and their jama, inclusive of local fund cess, amounts to Rs. 3,95,422. The local fund cess amounts to Rs. 31,827. The whole amount has been collected, except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka and Rs. 1,820 in Dholka (including Rs. 301 on account of 1894-95 and Rs. 1,200 on account of 1895-96).

73. The arrears in Dhandhuka are on account of the village of Návda. As reported in previous years, the income of this village has not for many years been sufficient to pay the jama. For the year 1895-96, after deducting the cost of collection, &c., and the chowth due to the Grássiás, the net income amounted to Rs. 5,875-15-8, which fell short of the jama by Rs. 1,711-7-9. This amount has therefore been written off by the Commissioner, N. D., in accordance with the orders of Government. The net income of Rs. 5,875-15-8, instead of being paid into the treasury, has been adjusted in part payment of the sum due to the Tálukdárs of Návda, (Latifkhán of Dholka and the Grássiás) in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 6990 of 11th September 1895. In the year under report the net revenue of Návda, after deducting the Grássiás' chowth and cost of management, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,772, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,815, which will have to be written off. The gross income amounted to Rs. 5,976 against Rs. 8,752 in 1895-96. No jama has been levied this year, as after remitting the amount of the deficit the balance is to be adjusted in part payment of the sum due to the Tálukdárs of Návda as sanctioned in the Resolution quoted above. The arrears of Rs. 7,587 shown as outstanding are therefore nominal. Adjustment will be made when the accounts of the village are made up after the close of the year.

74. The outstandings in Dholka amount to Rs. 1,820, of which Rs. 1,690 are on account of the Chandisar Vánta—Rs. 301 for 1894-95, Rs. 1,200 for 1895-96 and Rs. 189 for the current year. The Vánta was attached for the recovery of the jama, but the income, which amounted to Rs. 1,670 only, was not sufficient to pay the jama in full. For the last three years, *i.e.*, since the introduction of the revision settlement, the Vánta has been under attachment and has been managed by this Department for the recovery of the Government demand, but the income has always been far below the jama, and it will therefore be necessary to take steps not only for the remission of the arrears but for the reduction of the jama after further enquiry. Rs. 130 are due in the Vautha Vánta, and will probably be recovered in the current year. The arrears of Rs. 7,470 for 1895-96 due by the Thákor of Sánand and Koth were recovered during the year under report.

75. As regards the village of Aniáli Káthi, I regret to state that the bitter hostility existing between the Káthis and Sheth Tribhovandás Jádhavji has not only not ceased but has been assuming formidable proportions. Mr. Quin endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation but in vain. Mr. Tribhovandás agreed at first to allow the Káthis some lands in the village as *jivái*, and a Panch was appointed to decide what lands they should have. The Panch were unable to come to any decisive conclusion as Mr. Tribhovandás would have no land given to the Káthis on the Railway side of the village. The Káthis on the other hand would have no land except that on the Railway side, and Mr. Quin's intercession was therefore sought for. He went over the land and saw that there was no possibility of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Sheth and the Káthis unless some of the land on the Railway side was given. Mr. Tribhovandás stoutly opposed this, and as an alternative offered to settle on the Káthis an annuity of Rs. 1,000 on the condition that they absolutely evacuated the village. These terms the Káthis would not of course agree to.

76. I visited the village in March last and met Mr. Tribhovandás at the new village, which is about ¼ mile distant from the old one. The old village presented a deserted appearance, and with the exception of 4 or 5 houses of Káthis,—the original owners of the village,—nothing but ruin and desolation were visible throughout. The principal Káthi Tálukdárs were, at the time of my visit, undergoing sentences of imprisonment for a charge of theft in the Ahmedabad Jail, and the lamentations and bitter complaints of their women and children who came to see me were heart-rending and pitiable. I explained to the Sheth the advisability of settling his differences with the Káthis by conceding the point in question, but he remained stern and inexorable, and would not relent a jot. The result of such serious differences cannot but be disastrous to both sides, and a Káthi has lately been murdered, it is said, by some of the Sheth's people who are under arrest awaiting their trial before the Divisional Magistrate. The Sheth is suspected of complicity in the offence, he having written compromising letters to his manager in Aniáli Káthi.

Local Funds.

77. The following table shows the collection and expenditure of the local funds in the Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District :—

Name of Táluka.	Amount of Local Fund collected. Rs.	Amount of Local Fund expended.		
		Object.	Rs.	Total Rs.
Dholka	11,145...	New buildings and repairs to school-houses	1,232	
		Do. to dharmshálas	129	
		Deepening of tanks	1,741	
		Construction and repairs to wells ...	1,387	
				4,489
Dhandhuka... ...	12,042...	Repairs to school-houses	293	
		Do. to dharmshálas	320	
		Deepening of tanks and construction and building of walls to tanks ...	5,779	
		Repairs to wells	598	
				6,990

Name of Táluka.	Amount of Local Fund collected. Rs.	Amount of Local Fund expended. Object.	Rs.	Total Rs.
Viramgám	2,711...	Repairs to school-houses	435	
		Do. to dharmshálas	19	
		Building of wells	574	
		Deepening of tanks	250	
				1,278
Sánand	3,636...	Repairs to school-houses	80	
		Do. to dharmshálas	20	
		Building of wells with troughs and repairs to	1,774	
		Deepening of tanks	1,029	
		Road repairs	75	
				2,978
Gogha	2,293...	Repairs to school-houses	41	
		Do. to dharmshálas	196	
		Do. to wells	76	
		Do. to roads	583	
				896
Total ...	31,827			16,631

78. The collection and expenditure, as shown above, compare as follows with those of the previous two years :—

Year.	Amount collected from the Villages.	Amount expended in the Villages.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	29,426	8,618	29·3
1865-96	31,286	11,274	36·
1896-97	31,827	16,631	52·2

79. The following table shows the collection and expenditure of the local fund in the Tálukdári villages in Kaira :—

Name of Táluka.	Amount of Local Fund collected. Rs.	Amount of Local Fund expended. Object.	Rs.	Total Rs.
Thásra	959 ...	Digging of tank	268	268
Borsad	2,443...	Repairs to wells	64	
		Do. to roads	269	
		Do. to tanks	70	
		Do. to school-houses	138	
				541
Mátar	1,005...	Repairs to wells	40	
		Do. to dharmshálas	7	
		Do. to country tracts	64	
				111
Anand	1,559...	Repairs to wells	179	
		Do. to roads	30	
				209
Kapadvanj	137 ...	None	...	...
Total ...	6,103		...	1,129

80. The collection and expenditure of local funds, as shown above, for the Kaira District compare as follows with the figures for the previous two years :—

Year.	Amount collected from Villages.	Amount expended in the Villages.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	6,010	2,038	33·9
1895-96	6,103	2,743	44·9
1896-97	6,103	1,129	18·5

Owing to the introduction of the revision settlement in the Gogha Táluka the local fund revenue has increased by Rs. 541 this year. It will be seen that a little more than half of the revenue has been spent in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabad District. In Kaira the expenditure is much less in proportion to the income.

81. Tanks and wells or their repairs where they exist are a great desideratum in several Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District. In many villages I have seen with my own eyes the hardship and inconvenience the poor villages suffer for want of water. Now that the local fund cess in Tálukdári villages is levied on the amount of the *survey assessment* instead of the *jama* as before, it is hoped that sufficient funds will be available to supply the urgent wants of the people. Great care is needed in constructing new wells in places which are subject to salt efflorescence. I have arranged to make experimental wells in two villages with a view to test the quality of the water for three years at different times of the year, and if the water does not become brackish, steps will be taken to build paka wells on the spots so selected with the help of local funds.

82. Complaints were made to me in several places of the mode in which the works were being executed by the Táluka Local Board overseers, and I had to admit to an extent the justice of their complaints. For example, I do not think it proper to disregard the reasonable wishes of the village people in the matter of the selection of a site for a well or a school, or in matters connected with the excavation of tanks and the like, where much professional skill is not ordinarily required. The employing of contractors to do works which the people themselves are intelligent enough and willing and able to execute under proper supervision should be discouraged, and a full advantage should be taken of the experience of the people, and their services should be utilized in arranging the details of works and in executing and supervising them. Perhaps a little more trouble and a little more acquaintance and sympathy with the people on the part of our officers entrusted with this branch of our work are all that is required as they will remove the grievances of the people, at the same time that our money will be more usefully and more properly spent and the result will be more enduring. I have communicated my views to the Presidents of Táluka Boards for their consideration.

Boundary-marks.

83. Due attention was paid during the year under report to the inspection of boundary-marks in Tálukdári estates. I personally examined a very large number of marks in every village that I visited during my tour, and found that a majority of them were more or less below the standard size. In order that the examination and repair of boundary-marks may be regularly undertaken and completed, the inspecting kárkúns have been assigned definite areas in their charges. Each táluka will be completed within three years according to this arrangement. As there are no Talátis kept in Tálukdári estates except in those that are under management by this office, the boundary-marks there cannot be expected to be in the same satisfactory state as those in Government villages; but the Talátis appear this year to have done better in this matter and more substantial results are expected next year.

84. The difficulties Mr. Quin complained of last year in paragraphs 55 and 56 of his Administration Report in connection with the maintenance of boundary-marks no longer exist. The instructions contained in paragraph 21 of your forwarding endorsement and in paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution are being followed.

85. While on the subject of boundary-marks in Tálukdári villages, I beg to remark that the inspecting staff is very small, often without any assistance of Talátis, and their inspection cannot therefore be thorough or adequate. I therefore venture to propose that the Collectors of the districts may be requested to issue orders to the Mámlatdárs to pay attention to this subject during their visits to Tálukdári villages. Their exertions in this direction will improve matters considerably, and once the boundary-marks are put in a satisfactory state, they will continue in that state with but little difficulty. I discussed the subject with some Tálukdárs who evinced much interest therein and who seemed alive to the necessity of doing something themselves in this direction.

86. The result of the introduction of the new vighoti or acre-rate system in some of the villages of the Viramgám Táluka has been more successful this year than in the past. Complaints against the assessments, however, continue to come in, but such complaints must be expected in a bad year like the one under report, and cannot be taken as an indication of the assessments being heavy or unbearable. Careful enquiries are of course made with a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of these complaints. In some of the smaller estates, where the bhágbatái system obtains, this year has been an unusually prosperous one owing to high prices, and this fact probably be used as an argument by the holders of such estates for the retention of the bhágbatái system. As remarked in paragraph 65, however, I have been discussing with the Tálukdárs the advantages of the acre-rate system, and it appears to me that the new system will before long be welcomed by a majority of them.

87. During the year under report I visited the Mámlatdárs' kacheris of Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sánand and Viramgám in the Ahmedabad District, Nadiád and A'nand in Kaira, and Ankleshvar, Broach, Vághra, A'mod and Jambusar in the Broach District, and examined the Mámlatdárs' accounts. The work was on the whole satisfactorily done, except in A'mod, where the accounts were not written up to date. The lists of B papers have been ordered to be prepared for every office, and on their approval by me steps will be taken to destroy the useless records. I personally supervised the destruction of such papers in the Sánand kacheri, and have arranged for the regular performance of the work every year when the Tálukdári Settlement Officer visits the kacheri.

Education of Minors and Tálukdárs.

88. I am glad to be able to remark that the Tálukdárs have began, though slowly, to appreciate the blessings of education. During the course of my tour I inspected several schools and there I saw young boys of Tálukdárs assiduously vying with the boys of other communities in getting higher ranks in their respective classes. One particular feature that struck me while inspecting the girls' schools in some of the villages was the attendance of young girls of Tálukdárs. It is more than what we can expect from such a conservative class as the Rajputs. Such of the poorer Tálukdárs who cultivate lands with their own hands and who are generally considered as a backward class, are beginning to show remarkable zeal in giving at least elementary education to their children. As to the minor Tálukadárs I have mentioned under the head of Minors' Estates that each one is receiving education at some school or other. The want of a Matriculation class in the Grássia School at Wadhwán is seriously felt. Some of the grown up minors after reaching the highest class are required to remain there for two or three years. This repetition of their studies is naturally irksome to them, and most of them therefore desire to leave the school and prosecute further studies in High Schools or at home under private tutors. I am now in communication with Mr. Strip, the Principal of the Wadhwán School, on the subject of opening a Matriculation class in his school. I am also anxious to enhance the educational value of the Jubilee Memorial Institute by throwing it open to such of the Tálukdár boys whose means would not allow them to avail

themselves of the education imparted in the Wadhwán school. They will be kept as boarders in the Institute and will be allowed to prosecute their studies in the Government schools in Ahmedabad.

89. At the end of the year there were 9 boys attending the Wadhwán Grássia School, of whom 2 have left and 1 has been newly admitted, making a total of 8 boys attending the school at the end of the year. The new admission is the minor Thákor of Kervádа, who is an intelligent and a promising youth, and I would recommend his transfer to the Rájkumár College, where he will be able to associate more freely with youths of his high position. The Thákor of Utelia continues to receive education under a private tutor, while the Desái brothers of Nadiád and the young Tálukdár of Thori Thambha attend the Ahmedabad schools. The Thákor of Gajna has applied for the withdrawal of his grown up son from the Wadhwán School and for his admission into the Ahmedabad High School, but as suggested above, if Mr. Strip sees the advisability of opening a Matriculation class in his school, I trust I will be able to pursuade some of these boys desirous of leaving that Institution for prosecuting further studies elsewhere to stick to it for a year or two more.

Revision Survey Settlement.

90. During the year under report proposals for the introduction of maximum rates in the villages of the estate of Mehlol, Táluka Godhra, in 75 Tálukdári villages of the Hálol Táluka and in 14 Tálukdári villages of the Jhálod Táluka in the Panch Maháls were submitted to Government, and they have been sanctioned in Government Resolutions Nos. 8181 of 19th October 1896, 300 of 13th January 1897, and 4990 of 3rd July 1897 respectively. The valuation settlement of the Tálukdari village of Eral, Táluka Kálol, has also been sanctioned in Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897. The survey papers of the Hálol villages have lately been received, and the work of preparing the Faisal Patraks of these villages will be taken in hand immediately on receipt of sanction for the entertainment of a temporary establishment, which will be soon applied for as was done in the case of the Ahmedabad villages.

91. Reports containing proposals for the revised jama of the Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and Sánand tálukas and two villages of the Utelia estate are nearly ready and will be submitted shortly.

92. Proposals for the revision settlement of the *jama* of the Tálukdári villages of Viramgám were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8484 of 28th October 1896 At the same time Government called for reports on the question whether Government should not in certain cases levy a jama not less than half the income irrespective of its proportion to the survey assessment and of the 50 per cent. limit of enhancement. Government however have thought fit, after considering the reports called for, not to make alterations in the present mode of calculating the jama (Government Resolution No. 2262, dated 23rd March 1897). The settlement was announced to the Tálukdárs by the Collector of Ahmedabad and myself at Viramgám on the 29th April last, and it will come into force in the current year 1897-98. The average increase in the *jamás* amounts to 38 per cent. and in the local fund contribution to 212 per cent. This proportion is higher than that in the Dholka and Gogha tálukas. The Thákardás of the Chuvál view the increase in the jamás and the local fund cess with considerable dissatisfaction. Petitions were submitted by the Thákors of Vála and Láthi and by certain other Tálukdárs complaining of the increase in the jama in some of the Gogha villages, but Government saw no reason to interfere in the matter (Government Resolution No. 8701, dated 4th November 1896).

93. The revision settlement has been introduced for the first time in the Gogha Táluka. The whole amount of the jama has been realized without recourse being had to the attachment of any estate. The majority of the Gogha Tálukdárs are no doubt poor; but I am not at present prepared to accept the opinion generally expressed that the Government jama has been paid with borrowed money or from earnings from other sources than land. I must make personal enquiries on the spot before venturing on an opinion on so important a subject.

94. The revision settlement of the Viramgám Kasbátis' estates was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 10616 of 28th December 1896, under which the leases for the whole village of Vanthal and half of Thori Thambha were sanctioned for the term of the present settlement in Government

villages in Viramgám. Government also directed the resumption of the villages of Thori Vargas, Vani, Thori Mubárak, Chárodi and of the other half of Thori Thambha after giving the holders notice of six months. The notices were accordingly issued to the Kasbátis directing them to hand over the villages to Government on the 1st August 1897. Against these notices, however, the Kasbátis have submitted memorials to Government, and I have submitted my report thereon through the usual channel. The order of resumption has been suspended by Government pending the final disposal of the memorials. (Government Resolution No. 5042, dated 6th July 1897).

95. The area of the bhátha lands in the villages of Vatáman, Gánol and Rinza, which was much curtailed as reported last year, has remained the same this year, and a partial remission has been sanctioned by Government on recommendation from this office (Government Resolution No. 3996, dated 27th May 1897).

Execution of Decrees.

96. At the end of 1895-96 there were 816 decrees under execution under Sections 320 and 322A of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these, 634 were received from the Courts under Section 320 and 182 direct under Section 322A. The number received during the year under report was 100 as against 106, 142 and 115 in the three preceding years respectively. Those received direct were 9. The total number under execution during the year was therefore 925, while last year there were 966.

97. Of the warrants to which these decrees relate,

649 were dealt with by management.
31 were dealt with by sale.
100 were under enquiry.
145 were returned to the Courts,

925

Those returned to the Courts were satisfied as under:—

19 by compromise.
60 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment-debtors' property under management.
3 returned under Section 266.
18 do. Section 325.
4 recalled by the Courts.
7 returned to the Court, as Government declined to sanction the sale.
13 returned, because no bid was made.
3 returned, as the debt was contracted without permission under Section 31(1) of the Tálukdári Act.
18 returned, because Mulgámetis are not treated as Tálukdárs.

145

98. The following table shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year, and those brought over from the previous years, have been disposed of during the last three years:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Returned after disposal by compromise, &c.	110	77,092	150	1,99,861	145	1,49,087
Under payment by instalment from the revenue of the estates under management ...	676	9,11,181	671	8,77,326	649	8,54,080
Under process of sale ...	66	1,12,095	68	1,33,514	31	55,429
Under enquiry	110	1,37,151	77	45,501	100	1,25,222
	962	12,37,519	966	12,56,202	925	11,83,818
Amount paid to creditors direct or through the Civil Courts ..	...	79,110	...	96,652	...	59,591

99. It will be seen that the amount paid to creditors during the year under report is less than that paid in either of the two previous years, the percentage being 5·0 as against 6·3 and 7·6 in 1894-95 and 1895-96. Considering the unfavourableness of the season and postponements of payments in consequence of disputes pending in Civil Courts, the results cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

100. The amount realized from the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and sent to the Civil Courts in the year under report was Rs. 46,505 as against Rs. 59,394 in 1895-96. No estate was sold in execution of decrees passed against specific property. Further allusion is made to the subject of the sale in paragraph 133 below.

Suits.

101. The position of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as Trustee and Manager of a large number of estates frequently exposes him to litigation, and the conduct of the numerous suits on behalf of Tálukdárs which he is obliged to defend or prosecute entails considerable labour and responsibility. Appendix V gives the details of all the suits.

102. Fourteen original suits and appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, fourteen new suits were added during the year, making a total of 28. Of these, 18 have been finally disposed of, eleven in favour and seven against this Department.

103. The Sárod succession case has been finally set at rest. Sardársing Himatsing, the younger brother of the present Thákor of Sárod, filed a suit for a declaration of his right to the estate on the ground that Ganpatsing, the present Thákor, was spurious; he also claimed a moiety of the estate in case the decision was passed against him. The lower Court found against the plaintiff, and in the appeal to the High Court the plaintiff's claim was rejected.

104. As stated in paragraph 61 above, the Gángad succession suit has been decided by the 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad in favour of Javánsang, the alleged posthumous child of Bháisáheb, and an appeal against this decision is pending before the High Court.

105. The trial of the Mátar succession suit has been completed in the District Court, and the decision of Mr. Fawcett is awaited. The other suits were unimportant.

106. As an instance of the unnecessary and unprofitable litigation carried on through interested motives and private jealousies, I may mention the case of the Dákor Inámdár against the Municipality. A spirit of antagonism long existed between the Inámdár's Kárbhári and some of the municipal commissioners of Dákor. The Municipality were building on a piece of land granted for the purpose, a dharmshála for the use of pilgrims out of the income derived from the pilgrim tax. The Kárbhári got the late Inámdár to file a suit to recover possession from the Municipality of a small piece of land which was used in addition to the land already given for building the dharmshála. Some of the municipal commissioners instead of amicably settling the dispute took it into their heads to fight out the claim urged by the Kárbhári. The matter was keenly contested. The two lower Courts decreed the suit in favour of the Municipality on the technical ground that no notice was served on the Municipality as required by the Municipal Act. In appeal to the High Court it was decided by a Full Bench that no notice was necessary. During my visit to Dákor in May last I inspected the land in dispute in company with the late Kárbhári of the Inámdár and the Vice-President of the Municipality, and finding that the small piece of land in dispute was practically of no value to the Inámdár, I decided that the part built on the disputed area should remain as it was, as the demolition of the part of the building thereon was calculated to substantially impair the usefulness of the whole dharmshála, which was built for purely public purpose out of the funds raised from the pilgrim tax.

107. The following figures show the expenses incurred by the estates during the year under report on account of litigation:—

	Rs.
Total expenditure incurred	3,750
Recovered from plaintiffs	1,493
Net costs to estates ...	2,257

Financial Review.

108. The following abstract gives at one view the financial results of the management of the estates for the year under report :—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Income including previous year's outstanding Balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's balance in hand.	Charges of all kinds.						Paid to Creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding Balances written off.	Outstanding Balances at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tálukas.	Tálukdári Officer and Establishment charges.	Maintenance, Education, and other Expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts...	76	1,24,218	1,54,450	34,515	7,786	2,888	34,214	5,265	84,668	31,820	37,962	1,187	15,486
All other estates under management	430	6,04,412	8,89,228	1,73,358	37,316	10,281	1,31,575	41,380	3,93,910	77,643	4,17,675	6,595	86,086
Total ...	506	7,28,630	10,43,678	2,07,873	45,102	13,169	1,65,789	46,645	4,78,578	1,09,463	4,55,637	7,782	1,01,572

The details of this abstract will be found in Appendix VI.

109. The percentages of collection, remission and outstanding balances to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report and the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

District.	Years.	Gross Revenue, including arrears.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstanding.	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Remission.	Percentage of outstanding Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmedabad ...	1894-95 ...	3,46,282	2,85,231	18,827	42,224	82·3	5·4	12·1
	1895-96 ...	3,96,245	3,39,495	2,743	54,007	85·6	0·7	13·6
	1896-97 ...	4,25,338	3,55,930	4,768	64,640	83·6	1·1	15·1
Kaira	1894-95 ...	1,58,607	1,28,975	5,961	23,671	81·3	3·7	14·9
	1895-96 ...	1,42,955	1,22,699	1,840	18,416	85·8	1·2	12·9
	1896-97 ...	1,33,463	1,21,790	1,603	10,070	91·2	1·2	7·5
Broach... ...	1894-95 ...	1,16,841	1,00,498	75	16,268	86·	0·06	13·9
	1895-96 ...	1,19,128	86,304	1,068	31,756	72·4	0·9	26·6
	1896-97 ...	1,69,829	1,41,556	1,411	26,862	83·3	0·8	15·8
Total ...	1894-95 ...	6,21,730	5,14,704	24,863	82,163	82·7	4·	13·2
	1895-96 ...	6,58,328	5,48,498	5,651	1,04,179	83·3	0·8	15·8
	1896-97 ...	7,28,630	6,19,276	7,782	1,01,572	84·9	1·06	13·9

110. The above figures show that the percentage of collection to gross revenue is slightly lower than that of the last year in the Ahmedabad District,

while it is much higher in the Kaira and Broach districts. The percentage of remissions in Ahmedabad is at the same time a little higher than last year's, while it remains stationary in Kaira. In Broach it is lower. The proportion of outstanding balances has also somewhat increased in Ahmedabad, but in Kaira and Broach it has greatly decreased owing to the collection of the large outstanding balances of 1895-96.

111. The amount outstanding in the Kaira District is Rs. 10,070, of which Rs. 5,363 belong to the year under report and Rs. 4,707 to previous years. The latter sum includes Rs. 3,100 on account of the Dehevân estate and Rs. 826 on account of Dákor. Both these amounts form the subject of a separate enquiry. Of the outstandings of the year under report Rs. 2,300 are in process of recovery, and the collection of Rs. 2,900 due from some of the poorer cultivators will have to be postponed.

112. In Broach the outstanding balance amounts to Rs. 26,862, of which Rs. 13,197 belong to the year under report and Rs. 13,665 to previous years. It is distributed as follows:—Rs. 10,732 in Sárod, Rs. 2,986 in Jhánor, Rs. 3,036 in Sigám, Rs. 2,955 in Mátar, Rs. 2,811 in Kervâda, Rs. 1,900 in Janiádra, and the balance in the rest of the estates. All these outstandings are in process of recovery, except about Rs. 3,000 in Sárod, the collection of it has been found necessary to postpone.

Táluka.	Amount outstanding.
	Rs.
Dhandhuka	4,849
Dholka	12,788
Sánand	4,983
Viramgám	23,719
Parántij...	16,692
Gogha	40
Daskroi	1,569
Total ...	64,640

113. In the Ahmedabad District the total amount of outstanding is Rs. 64,640 in different tálukas as shown in the margin. The total outstandings last year amounted to Rs. 54,007. The increase is most noticeable in the tálukas of Viramgám and Parántij, in both of which the balances this year exceed those of the last year by about Rs. 7,000. This is chiefly due to a part failure of crops. In Dhandhuka almost the whole of the outstanding balance is due for the year under report and is recoverable. Steps are being taken to collect it.

114. In Dholka Rs. 9,246 belong to the Gángad estate, of which about Rs. 2,000 are recoverable; the rest will have to be written off as irrecoverable after enquiry. The outstandings of other estates are being recovered.

115. In Sánand Rs. 3,900 are due from tenants of the estates of Makhiáv, Chekhla and Garodia, who are in very indigent circumstances, and a large sum will probably have to be remitted.

116. In Viramgám Rs. 6,600 in Sinaj, Rs. 4,000 in Vithlápur and Rs. 1,700 in Panár are disputed. The recovery of the rest is in progress.

117. In Parántij Rs. 5,800 in Oran, Rs. 3,000 in Rozad and Rs. 1,200 in Moyad are in dispute. Rs. 2,000 are not recoverable and the rest is being recovered.

118. In Daskroi the amount is due on account of the rent of houses belonging to the estate of Sayad Mahomadmia of Ahmedabad and will be recovered in the usual course.

119. The total amount remitted in all the three districts is Rs. 7,782. Of this Rs. 4,678 are in Ahmedabad, of which Rs. 1,915 are on account of remissions to poor cultivators of the Gángad and Rozka estates and Rs. 980 on account of excess charges made on certain tenants of the Gámph estate but which had to be finally reduced; the rest is made up of small items requiring no notice. In Kaira and Broach the amounts are small and call for no explanation.

120. The following table shows the average percentage of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district separately and of all the three districts together for the year under report:—

District.		Tálukdári Settlement Office.	Local expenses of collection, &c.	Total average percentage.
Ahmedabad... ...	On realizable revenue	1·9	5·3	7·2
	On actual collection	2·2	6·3	8·6
Kaira	On realizable revenue	2·1	8·3	10·5
	On actual collection	2·3	9·1	11·5
Broach	On realizable revenue	1·2	6·6	7·8
	On actual collection	1·5	7·9	9·4
Total average percentage ...	On realizable revenue	1·8	6·1	8·0
	On actual collection	2·1	7·2	9·4

These figures are somewhat lower than the corresponding ones of last year.

Working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act, 1888.

121. In connection with the general working of the Tálukdári Act, I am glad to be able, with the help of certain statistics collected for the purpose, to state that the Act has proved beneficial in many ways. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát were extremely reckless in burdening their estates with heavy liabilities. Act VI of 1862 was intended to relieve the estates from debts, and Government undertook to pay off the debts by granting loans, which were recovered by a system of economical management. There was, however, nothing in the law to prevent the Tálukdárs from incurring fresh liabilities on the security of their lands after the estates were restored to them. In the Districts of Kaira and Broach, however, there was a special section in Acts XIV of 1877 and XXI of 1881 prohibiting Tálukdárs from encumbering their estates which were once brought under the Act. The effect of the absence of such a salutary provision in regard to the Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District was that the Tálukdárs incurred heavy liabilities on the security of their estates after they were restored to them free from all liabilities. It was to put a stop to this mischief that Section 31, clauses (1) and (2), was incorporated in Act VI of 1888.

122. In consequence of the restrictions now imposed on the Tálukdárs' power of borrowing money, creditors are deterred from lending moneys to Tálukdárs with the pleasure and readiness with which they lent money before the passing of the Act. The marginal table shows the number of mortgages and sales both before and after the passing of the Act From this it will appear that the average number of mortgages has gone down from 146 to 57 a year, while the average number of sales has decreased from 15 to 4 a year. This marked diminution is an indication of the benefits the Act confers on the Tálukdárs. Sales and mortgages have dwindled down, and the number of estates coming under the management of this office under Section 28 of the Act is increasing every year. There is also a corresponding decrease in the amounts borrowed with the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The reason for this decrease is not far to seek. The increasing interest which the more intelligent Tálukdárs take in their own affairs, their unwillingness to borrow on paltry pretexts, and the unwillingness of creditors to lend money on the conditions imposed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, account for the decrease.

Mortgages.		Sales.	
Before the Act.	After the Act.	Before the Act.	After the Act.
1,893 (average **146** per year).	399 (average **57** per year).	191 (average **15** per year).	31 (average **4** per year).

123. There were five partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and eight new applications were received during the year, making a total of thirteen. The five cases which remained undecided were postponed *sine die* by

Mr. Quin with the object of inspecting the lands in dispute. In the case of one of these the parties have been given time to privately settle their differences. Of the new eight applications, in four, time has been allowed to parties to make private settlements, one has been dismissed for non-appearance of parties, in one case the parties have agreed to keep the estate under management under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, while two have been adjourned *sine die* pending a personal inspection of the lands in dispute. I may mention that these partition cases are not of great importance, as the extent of the shares in dispute varies from 4 to 18 dokdás. I have begun to feel considerable doubt as to the *bonâ fides* of these partition suits. It does not appear that the coparceners have any real desire to divide among themselves their joint family property, but actuated by interested money-lenders, they resort to this office for the partition of their estates. As long as the property remains compact money-lenders find it difficult to appropriate it. I therefore make it a point to call before me all the members of the applicant's family and personally ascertain their wishes. I am also averse to the Tálukdárs incurring unnecessarily heavy expenditure in these partition suits, and like Mr. Quin much prefer to bring about amicable settlements wherever possible, and rather than putting the applicants to the expense of taking their witnesses to distant places, where my camp may happen to be, I prefer to decide the cases on the spot.

124. As stated above, the number of estates now under the management of this Department under Section 28 of the Act were 39, of which 8 came under attachment during the year under report. The statistics show that Government management is generally appreciated, and that the number of applications has risen from 1 in 1889-90 to 8 in 1896-97, the total applications being 41 since the passing of the Act of 1888. The estates of Kot in Kaira and Itola in Broach were under the management of this Department under the Encumbered Estates Act, but on their release the owners requested a further continuance of our management under Section 28 of the Act. During the year under report no estate was released.

125. The other most important work connected with the working of the Tálukdári Act is the disposal of numerous applications for permission to borrow money on the security of Tálukdári lands under Section 31 of the Act. Although my experience of the working of the Act is limited, yet from what I have seen I have been able to gather that the majority of these applications are made for the purpose of paying off old unsecured debts which would have lapsed with the death of the original debtor. It is with a view to making such encumbrances permanently binding on the estate that the shrewed money-lenders put up Tálukdárs to borrow new loans with the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In not a few cases the money-lenders get the documents passed in the names of their friends and relations. With a view to put a stop to such frauds and mal-practices, I always take care to ascertain before granting such applications whether the new loans sought to be raised are really advantageous to the Tálukdárs' estates. I make it a point also to inspect the bonds, accounts of the old creditors, and to summon, in the absence of the creditors, all the executants of the new bond and learn from their own mouths whether they of their own free will seek to incur the fresh liability. I decline to approve final draft of the bond for the new loan, unless I am satisfied that it contains no conditions injurious to the interests of the applicants or to their families. I am giving the Tálukdárs all reasonable facilities for borrowing on advantageous terms. My strictness is not directed so much against borrowing by the Tálukdárs to pay off old valid debts as against the unnecessarily hard conditions which their creditors seek to impose upon them, and which, but for the strict supervision of this Department, the needy Tálukdárs would readily accept.

126. There were at the beginning of the year fifty such applications for permission to borrow money on the security of Tálukdári estates. They covered an amount of Rs. 2,25,822. During the year under report 54 new applications covering an amount of Rs. 2,30,658 were received. The total number of applications at the close of the year was therefore 104, and the loans sought to be raised amounted to Rs. 4,56,480. Out of these, in 42 cases sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 1,87,158 made up by sums varying from Rs. 300 to

Rs. 40,000, while in an equal number of cases permission to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 1,79,447 was refused. Amongst the latter might be mentioned the case of Bhojráj of Rozka, who had applied to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000, with which he evidently wanted to go to Kathiávád and settle there permanently with a Khavás woman with whom he has contracted marriage, leaving his mother, wife and children in his native home.

127. There are also two other cases worthy of notice in which I declined to pass the final drafts for loans amounting to a lakh of rupees. The estate of Aghár in Viramgám was twice freed from debts, but the ignorant and reckless Koli Thákardás incurred heavy liabilities before the passing of Act VI of 1888. Instigated by the notorious money-lender Girdhar Hargovan, the Tálukdárs asked for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000. This was provisionally granted by Mr. Quin, but when the draft agreement was submitted for approval and sanction, I found that some of the old debts for the satisfaction of which a part of the new loan was sought to be raised were illegal, and some were such as were likely to be rendered inoperative, if the Full Bench decision in Fulchand's case makes the sanction of Government necessary in all cases of sales. Besides, I found that the new creditor was a Sáhukár living at Morbi in Kathiávád. When I enquired of the real need and want of the contracting Tálukdárs, I learnt to my surprise that a few of them were minors, while one of them was a lunatic, unable to understand the nature of the transaction to which his signature was affixed. There was also another noteworthy circumstance, that while the executants of the new bond so pressingly asked for the sanction, one of their coparceners in his applications to the Collector of Ahmedabad and to this office, strongly opposed the granting of any sanction on the ground that the whole transaction was a sham, got up by the money-lender Girdhar Hargovan with the object of converting his unsecured and otherwise objectionable bonds and decrees into secure and legal debts enforceable after the demise of the Tálukdárs.

128. In the case of the raising of the loan of Rs. 40,000 by the Tálukdárs of Báhdi, when the draft agreement was submitted for approval, I found that the new creditor was the Thákor Sáheb of Limbdi, that certain conditions of the bond were ruinous to the Tálukdárs, and that it was desirable to wait till the Full Bench of the High Court passed its decision on the important point raised by this Department.

129. I have to remark that in all these three cases the creditors who expressed their willingness to lend such large sums of money were natives of Kathiávád, one was the chief of Limbdi, and two were Sáhukárs of Morbi. I have of late marked that the ruling Chiefs of Kathiávád, who hold Tálukdári estates in our district, or money-lenders under them are coming forward to lend large sums of money secured on the estates of our Tálukdárs, with the avowed intention of ultimately appropriating the estates to themselves. Such transactions, though to all outward appearance are in the nature of mortgages, are really out and out sales under the guise of temporary transfers.

130. There now remain 20 cases involving Rs. 89,875 which are under enquiry. In almost all these cases the loans are required for the purpose of paying off old debts in which the rates of interest are very high. Only a sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the marriage of a daughter of the Thákor of Bhankoda in Viramgám.

131. It will appear from the above that during the year under report sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 1,87,158 as against Rs. 2,76,768 in the previous year and Rs. 3,82,322 in the year before last. According to the information received in this office the total amount of loans actually raised by Tálukdárs during the current year was Rs. 1,07,832. Of this Rs. 84,332 had been sanctioned in 1895-96 and previous years and Rs. 23,500 in the present year. It is believed that almost all cases of borrowing money are now brought to the notice of this office.

132. There have been during this year no sales of Tálukdári land in execution of Civil Courts' decrees. The question raised by the Division Bench of the High Court in Fulchand Jeysing's case, whether Government sanction is

cessary in all cases of sale of Tálukdári land in which the mortgage-deeds were executed before the passing of Act VI of 1888, but no applications for the execution of the decrees obtained upon such deeds were made till after the Act came into force, has not yet been finally decided by the Full Bench. Pending this decision, confirmation of sales in execution cases has been witheld for the present by this office.

133. There are 31 cases of sales of this nature now pending, against 68 in the last year. Proclamations of sales have been published in the case of 22 estates; while execution proceedings in respect of the remaining decrees are in their preliminary stages. Among the estates which are to be put up to sale, the most important are those noted in the margin.

Whole village of Derdi and a 5th share in five other villages.

1,312 acres of land in Kharad.

Whole village of Bántai.

134. As stated above the policy of this office, after the expression of opinion by the Division Bench of the High Court in Fulchand Jeysing's case, have been to withhold confirmation of sale. Creditors, therefore, generally apply to Government for the sanction of sales of Tálukdári estates. The number of such applications rose from ten in the last year to sixteen during the current year. Government, however, have been pleased to refuse their sanction in all cases according to the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 42, dated 3rd January 1890.

135. A question of great importance arose during the year under report in regard to the status of Mul Gámetis. Hitherto it had been the practice to send to this office all decrees for execution against the land and chowth enjoyed by this class of people in the villages held by the Thákors of Limbdi, Wadhwán and others. On a question arising whether Mul Gámetis came within the wording of the definition of Tálukdárs given in Section 2 of Act VI of 1888, Government were pleased to decide in their Resolution No. 9533, dated 28th November 1896, that the Mul Gámetis were not Tálukdárs and that no sanction of Government was needed under clause 2 of Section 31 of that Act for the sale of their lands in the execution of decrees passed against them. These Mul Gámetis have hitherto been regarded as Tálukdárs, and as the above decision is calculated to expose them to the danger of being entirely deprived of their means of sustenance by the Chiefs of Kathiávád who take every opportunity of seizing even the small holdings left in their possession. I have, relying on past practice and other grounds, submitted to you a report, No. 213, dated 26th June 1997, requesting a re-consideration of the question. Pending the decision of the above reference all darkhásts against the Mul Gámetis are held over in my office.

Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Fund.

136. The Jubilee Memorial Institute has done very well during the current year. Established in an auspicious moment to commemorate the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's glorious reign, it has been lucky enough to celebrate a happier occasion—the Diamond Jubilee—in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign longest and most prosperous in the annals of England. On the 21st June last, the Commitee of the above Institute invited the *elite*, both European and Native, of Ahmedabad, to an evening party at their premises, which were tastefully decorated and illuminated. A full size oil painting of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was placed in a central position and was profusely decorated with floral wreaths. Among the guests of the evening who graced the occasion were a few European ladies, the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Collector, the District Judge, the Superintendent of Police, and many European and Native Officials, also leading private gentlemen of the city. The Tálukdárs present there offered their congratulations to Mr. Lely on the happy event and in suitable terms expressed their sense of affection towards the Queen Empress and loyalty to the British Ráj. Mr. Lely in a neat little speech gave wholesome advice to the Tálukdárs and exhorted them to take a livelier interest in the affairs of their estates. The proceedings of the evening were terminated by garlanding all the ladies present there and Mr. F. S. P. Lely as representing the Paramount Power.

137. The Memorial Institute has been located in a nice commodious building in a central place, and is used by many Tálukdars visiting Ahmedabad on

business. Government were pleased to give Rs. 100 by way of compensation for the improvements effected by the Committee at their own expense in the Gáekwár's Haveli. There are at present four Tálukdári boys living in the Institute who attend schools in the city. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 23,391, of which Rs. 15,000 are invested in landed property, while Rs. 8,391 are in ready cash. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,663.

Marriage Expenses Reform Movement.

138. As regards the above movement, so desirable in the interests of the estates, I fear there is very little likelihood of its proving immediately successful. There are two classes of Tálukdárs, the wealthier who have marriage connections with the ruling Chiefs of Cutch, Káthiávád and Gujarát, and the middle class who marry among themselves. The former class of Tálukdárs are required to wait for the initiative being taken by the ruling Chiefs and it is hopeless to expect them to alter this long existing custom. I have been informed that these Chiefs, up to the fourth class, have either declined or expressed their inability to carry out this reform. I know from personal experience that similar attempts made by more advanced communities have failed. On the contrary there is a tendency in the more educated and wealthier communities in the opposite direction, and the marriage expenses amongst them have considerably increased. Besides the clannish Rajputs are so very proud of their social status that they will not acquiesce in any reform which may savour of interference with their family pride or position. It is impossible to eradicate a custom which has obtained from time out of mind of marrying Rajput girls in higher families than their own at any expense, however ruinous it may be.

139. The change is however necessary from several standpoints, and I am advising such of the petty Tálukdárs as have no hope of getting their children married in the families of ruling Chiefs to gradually set aside this pernicious custom, and instead of following the example of their wealthier brethren and ruining themselves, devise rules for regulating marriage and similar expenses. In their case it is not at all necessary that they should wait till the Chiefs take the initiative. It will however be long before they attempt anything of the kind, but the smaller Tálukdárs must be saved, and all my present efforts are particularly directed towards them. I hope and trust my efforts will prove successful, but I must at the same time remark that our efforts will prove futile, unless similar efforts are made simultaneously by the Political Officers of Káthiávád, in which Agency the marriage connections are made.

Miscellaneous.

140. The two Cambay boundary disputes have not yet been finally decided. All the papers in the case are now ready and copies of them have long since been furnished to both the parties. It only now remains for me to take evidence in the case and decide them on their merits; the contest is between the rich Nawáb of Cambay and some petty Tálukdárs who have not means enough to bear the expenses of the litigation. They have expressed to me their inability to undergo the expense of bringing all their witnesses, numbering about a hundred, all the way to Ahmedabad, and they have therefore requested me to go to the site in dispute, and settle all the differences on the spot. I have in the interest of the Tálukdárs agreed to do so, and hope to be able to go there next winter and decide the matter. Another boundary dispute is between the Sánand village of Manipur and Palodia, a village under the Baroda Government. I have been asked by His Highness the Gáekwár's Government to decide the point at issue after a personal inspection of the spot, and I will accordingly make it convenient to go there early next season and see what I can do to settle the dispute.

141. As regards the claim put forward by the Thákor of A'mod to certain vánta lands in that village, Government have been pleased in their Resolution No. 3878 of 22nd May 1897, to recognize the Thákor's claim, and you have been pleased to direct the District Deputy Collector of Broach to demarcate the vánta site claimed by the Thákor of Amod.

Resumé.

142. The following is a resumé of the operations of this Department during the year under report and the previous two years in all the districts under the several heads mentioned :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under management	552	547	537
Their total revenue	6,21,730	6,58,328	7,28,630
Amount collected	5,14,704	5,48,498	6,19,276
Decrees received from the Civil Courts for execution	146	106	100
Decrees, including those brought over from previous years executed by compromise, sale, mortgage, &c.	852	889	825
Amount paid to private creditors	1,02,162	84,392	83,702
Amount paid to Government	36,384	37,142	25,761
Amount paid to Tálukdárs, Thákors, &c., for maintenance and other expenses	1,14,396	1,46,066	1,65,789
Paid for Government jama	1,48,205	1,75,671	2,07,873
Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c....	47,344	56,128	58,271
Minors' money invested—			
In Government security	6,600	.....	.....
In landed property	.....	.....	12,721
Estates under enquiry for partition... ...	21	18	13
Original suits and appeals	40	26	28
Revenue of Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad Collectrate under the revenue charge of this office collected	3,83,069	3,76,333	3,94,986
Percentage of—			
Collection	82·7	83·3	84·9
Remission	4·0	0·8	1·06
Outstanding balances to realizable revenue ...	13·2	15·8	13·9
Percentage of collection and management charges to—			
Total realizable revenue	7·6	8·5	8·0
Total collection	9·1	10·2	9·4

Establishment.

143. I have much pleasure in endorsing the favourable opinions expressed by the former Tálukdári Settlement Officers regarding the valuable and meritorious services of Mr. Hathising Ráichund, who has been serving as Head Clerk and Accountant from the very commencement of the Department. His long and intimate acquaintance with the records of this office and the details of administration has helped me much. He is as good a man as is ever possible to obtain as a Head Clerk and Accountant. Another old servant of this Department, who deserves special mention is the Shirastedár Mr. Shivshanker Bechar, who carries on the voluminous vernacular correspondence of this office with promptness, intelligence and accuracy. He was found always ready and willing. Mr. Mohanlál too has also worked well. The other members of the establishment have also given me much satisfaction.

Conclusion.

144. To maintain the old traditions of the office its efficiency and its usefulness was no easy task, and I would be failing in my duty were I to omit expression of my sense of obligation to the District Collectors and Judges for their support and ready help. To Mr. Gibb particularly I owe a deep debt of gratitude for his kindness, courtesy, and friendly co-operation. His advice and suggestions have proved most invaluable to me. I may also mention the great interest evinced by Mr. Quin who, though out of office, has shown the same paternal regard for the Tálukdárs as he did when in office. I am exceedingly thankful to him for the readiness with which he helped me in all questions which I found it necessary to refer to him, considering his long and intimate acquaintance with this Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
BHIMBHÁI KIRPARA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of State.	Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
		Gogha Táluka.		
1	Aványa	Sumrábhái Chámpábhai ...	5th January 1882 ...	1,408 0 0
		Sánand Táluka.		
2	Makhiáv	Gagubha Ráesingji ...	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.		
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0
4	Do.	Bhoka Oghad	Do. ...	5,276 8 0
5	Do.	Nája Ebhal	11th September 1884 .	7,417 0 0
6	Hadmantala	Bulákhi Modji	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0
7	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884 ...	5,374 0 0
8	Khokhernesh	Jivábhai Desubhai ...	29th October 1885 ...	2,193 0 0
9	Do.	Rupábhai Bháwábhai ...	Do. ...	1,648 0 0
10	Do.	Malekbhai Partápsing ...	Do. ...	1,100 0 0
11	Do.	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0
12	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0
13	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0
14	Jhánjharka	Bhagwatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0
15	Do.	Rámsing Khodábhai ...	Do. ...	10,164 0 0
16	Do.	Harising Bhupatsing ...	Do. ...	4,545 0 0
17	Do.	Vajesing Hothibhai ...	Do. ...	2,439 0 0
18	Aniali Kasbati and Bubáváv .	Kanubhai Pirbhai ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0
19	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0
20	Do. ...	Dádubhai Nársingji, &c. ...	Do. ...	1,744 0 0
21	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagwánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0
22	Do. ...	Bápábhai Dádásáheb, &c. ...	Do. ...	1,795 0 0
23	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	4,556 0 0
24	Do. ...	Murcha Sultánbhai, &c. ...	Do. ...	2,057 0 0
		Viramgám Táluka.		
25	Rudátal	Huzurji Godadji	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0
26	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,594 0 0
27	Do.	Dhanáji Náthuji	Do. ...	7,723 0 0
28	Sináj Kánpura	Saváji Rámáji, &c. ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0
29	Do.	Umáji Kasláji, &c.... ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0
30	Do.	Hamirji Punjáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,424 0 0
31	Do.	Okháji Dhánáji	Do. ...	4,122 0 0
32	Jethipura	Agarsang Sawáji, &c. ...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0
33	Dábhsar	Patháji Becherji, &c. ...	19th September 1889 .	23,626 0 0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.		
34	Bodána	Gokal Jivan	29th March 1877 ...	14,826 8 0
35	Do.	A'shkaran Gangádas ...	Do. ...	5,668 8 4
36	Do.	Punja Teja, &c.	Do. ...	6,438 1 3
37	Do.	Khimráo Ghela	Do. ...	3,602 6 9

I.

under Act VI of 1862.

Balance outstanding on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1896-97.	Total.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1896-97 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1897 as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
311 12 3	4 9 3	316 5 6	35 0 0	281 5 6	11·2	The estates from 1 to 33 have received advances from Government Treasury.
41,783 10 5	2,115 1 8	43,898 12 1	2,000 0 0	41,898 12 1	4·7	
8,264 1 11	420 8 11	8,684 10 10	100 0 0	8,584 10 10	1·2	
2,721 11 6	134 15 3	2,856 10 9	250 0 0	2,606 10 9	9·2	
2,488 14 6	123 5 0	2,612 3 6	250 0 0	2,362 3 6	10·0	
9,722 7 0	428 2 4	10,150 9 4	1,200 0 0	8,950 9 4	12·3	
2,143 6 11	89 3 6	2,232 10 5	100 0 0	2,132 10 5	4·6	
1,700 13 8	85 13 6	1,786 11 2	.....	1,786 11 2	...	
1,104 0 6	55 11 11	1,159 12 5	.....	1,159 12 5	...	
922 0 2	46 14 6	968 14 8	50 0 0	918 14 8	5·4	
586 9 4	29 6 8	616 0 0	50 0 0	566 0 0	8·5	
5,518 4 8	284 8 11	5,802 13 7	100 0 0	5,702 13 7	1·8	
4,637 4 3	233 1 1	4,870 5 4	150 0 0	4,720 5 4	3·2	
12,314 8 11	622 4 10	12,936 13 9	.....	12,936 13 9	...	
7,847 14 11	391 7 10	8,239 6 9	200 0 0	8,039 6 9	2·5	
472 4 3	14 11 10	487 0 1	487 0 1	.....	100·0	
424 0 9	19 4 6	443 5 3	425 0 0	18 5 3	96·0	
4,022 2 1	197 0 7	4,219 2 8	900 0 0	3,319 2 8	22·3	
2,169 15 11	105 5 4	2,275 5 3	700 0 0	1,575 5 3	32·2	
1,221 3 9	61 1 0	1,282 4 9	.....	1,282 4 9	...	
1,107 5 11	54 7 5	1,161 13 4	200 0 0	961 13 4	18·0	
888 3 2	43 9 11	931 13 1	175 0 0	756 13 1	19·7	
3,376 2 7	166 8 9	3,542 11 4	500 0 0	3,042 11 4	14·8	
590 0 3	29 2 7	619 2 10	75 0 0	544 2 10	12·7	
922 2 6	44 13 6	967 0 0	250 0 0	717 0 0	27·1	
3,673 7 5	180 10 1	3,854 1 6	600 0 0	3,254 1 6	16·0	
3,274 10 5	161 11 4	3,436 5 9	400 0 0	3,036 5 9	12·2	
2,101 11 2	103 0 11	2,204 12 1	400 0 0	1,804 12 1	19·0	
3,985 6 2	196 11 9	4,182 1 11	500 0 0	3,682 1 11	12·5	
4,332 13 6	211 9 2	4,544 6 8	1,000 0 0	3,544 6 8	23·0	
582 2 8	20 3 10	602 6 6	300 0 0	302 6 6	51·5	
4,498 8 7	224 2 8	4,722 11 3	150 0 0	4,572 11 3	3·3	
14,172 5 9	701 2 5	14,873 8 2	1,048 0 0	13,825 8 2	7·3	
8,488 8 0	.....	8,488 8 0	8,488 8 0	.....	100·0	
3,739 8 11	.....	3,739 8 11	3,739 8 11	.....	100·0	
4,343 1 3	.....	4,343 1 3	4,343 1 3	.....	100·0	
2,943 6 9	.....	2,943 6 9	2,943 6 9	.....	100·0	

APPENDIX

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
		Dhanduka Táluka—continued.		
38	Bodána	Dáda Rájsi	29th March 1877 ...	1,285 0 0
39	Do.	Bhala Ránsur	Do. ...	2,594 4 0
40	Do.	Pana Sámat	Do. ...	1,220 5 0
41	Do.	A'pa Khima, &c.	Do. ...	2,827 6 6
42	Do.	Nágráo Virsal	Do. ...	1,675 0 0
		Gogha Táluka.		
43	Bhawánipura	Kárába Kásamji	4th January 1881 ...	10,508 0 0
		Dhanduka Táluka.		
44	Aniali Kasbati and Bubáváv	Báwáji Jethibhai	6th June 1889 ...	10,399 0 0
45	Do. ...	Fatebhai Achhábhai, &c. ...	Do. ...	7,273 0 0
46	Do. ...	Manubha Báwáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0
		Viramgám Táluka.		
47	Sinajkanpura	Hariji Bádarji, &c... ...	20th June 1889 ...	11,158 0 0
		Gogha Táluka.		
48	Khámbha	Hamirji Vakabhai &c. ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0
		Total ...	.....	3,58,417 7 10

Note—The amount actually paid on account of debt
Amount shown in
Amount adjusted on account of the
Not

I.—*continued.*

Balance outstanding on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1896-97.	Total.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1896-97 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1897 as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
765 0 0	.....	765 0 0	765 0 0	.....	100·0	
753 4 0	.....	753 4 0	753 4 0	.....	100·0	
61 0 0	.....	61 0 0	61 0 0	.....	100·0	
142 0 0	.....	142 0 0	142 0 0	.....	100·0	
82 0 0	.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	.....	100·0	
2,590 0 0	.....	2,590 0 0	518 0 0	2,072 0 0	20·0	
9,383 0 0	.....	9,383 0 0	596 0 0	8,787 0 0	6·2	
6,074 0 0	.....	6,074 0 0	439 0 0	5,635 0 0	7·2	
3,098 0 0	.....	3,098 0 0	75 0 0	3,023 0 0	2·4	
7,786 0 0	.....	7,786 0 0	.....	7,786 0 0	...	
2,702 0 0	.....	2,702 0 0	12 0 0	2,690 0 0	0·4	
2,06,833 0 8	7,600 8 9	2,14,433 9 5	35,552 13 0	1,78,880 12 5	17·1 7·7	

settlement was Rs. 16,105-13-0 as shown below:—
column 9 • Rs. 35,552-13-0.
Bodána Estates Rs. 19,447-0-0.

payment Rs. 16,105-13-0.

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Talukdars removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under Management, 1896-97.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for 1895-96.	Total.	Amount paid during 1896-97 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1897 as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khoda	Takhatsing Ajubhái ...	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,760 9 0	285 5 8	6,045 14 8	300 0 0	5,745 14 8	5·2	
			Total ...	9,898 5 4	5,760 9 0	285 5 8	6,045 14 8	300 0 0	5,745 14 8	5·2	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX II.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.
1	2	3	4	5
		A'nand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.
1	Nápád	Parbatsing Nánábáwa ...	8th November 1877 ...	13,671 4 11
		Borasd Táluka.		
2	Nápa	Nársing Abhesing, &c. ...	21st November 1877 .	23,208 9 7
3	Do.	Fatesing Takhatsing, &c....	22nd do. ...	16,552 0 0
4	Do.	Haribhái Amarsang ..	Do. ...	8,727 12 0
		A'nand Táluka.		
5	Nápád	Takhatsang Dádábáwa, &c..	20th December 1877 .	4,053 4 0
		Borsad Táluka.		
6	Nápa	Punjáji Jijibhái ...	6th May 1878 ...	5,133 0 0
7	Do.	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138 13 7
8	Do.	Sardársing Kábhai ...	Do. ...	3,300 0 0
9	Do.	Takhatsing Banesing ...	Do. ...	440 0 0
10	Gájna	Himatsing Ráesingji ...	Do. ...	22,185 11 8
		Mehmadabad Táluka.		
11	Kuna	Jibáwa Anopsing ...	16th May 1878 ...	38,434 4 0
		Borsad Táluka.		
12	Nápa	Rajbha Jibhái, &c. ...	23rd May 1878 ...	6,016 14 9
13	Do.	Fatesing Bápuji ...	13th June 1878 ...	29,374 10 10
14	Bhetási	Banesing Sardársing ...	15th August 1878 ...	5,270 7 11
15	Sálol	Motbhái Sardár ...	22nd August 1878 ...	4,335 0 0
16	Do.	Khodbhái Kesar ...	Do. ...	2,609 0 0
		Mátar Táluka.		
17	Hariála	Nathuji Jethiji ...	29th August 1878 ...	3,354 9 6
		A'nand Táluka.		
18	Khodwád	Mokamsang Bápuji, &c. ...	17th October 1878 ...	6,870 2 6
		Borsad Táluka.		
19	Ankláv	Dábhái Báwáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280 0 0
		A'nand Táluka.		
20	Nápád	Rupsing Abhesing, &c. ...	11th July 1879 ...	19,688 0 0
21	Do.	Nánábáwa Motáji ...	11th September 1879 .	11,808 10 9
		Mehmadabad Táluka.		
22	Kaira	Wakhatsing Adesing ..	23rd February 1882 ...	13,008 0 0
		A'nand Táluka.		
23	Nápád	Gemalsing Rásábhái, &c....	26th October 1882 ...	3,665 0 0
		Thásra Táluka.		
24	Anghádi	Jabhákhán Aminkhán ...	20th September 1883 .	1,425 0 0
			Total ...	2,52,549 10 0

DIX II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

97.

Balance outstanding on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1896-97.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement during 1896-97 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1897 as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
6,805 1 1	330 3 0	7,135 4 1	800 0 0	6,335 4 1	11·8	
10,239 7 8	503 3 6	10,742 11 2	800 0 0	9,942 11 2	7·8	
8,744 1 0	412 2 1	9,156 3 1	2,000 0 0	7,156 3 1	22·8	
6,758 7 3	332 14 6	7,091 5 9	400 0 0	6,691 5 9	5·9	
1,887 11 11	91 1 7	1,978 13 6	200 0 0	1,778 13 6	10·5	
3,527 15 9	173 14 4	3,701 14 1	200 0 0	3,501 14 1	5·6	
1,590 6 8	77 0 3	1,667 6 11	200 0 0	1,467 6 11	12·5	
1,776 11 10	86 10 3	1,863 6 1	150 0 0	1,713 6 1	8·4	
251 14 6	12 7 6	264 6 0	20 0 0	244 6 0	7·9	
14,235 15 0	692 14 3	14,928 13 3	1,000 0 0	13,928 13 3	7·	
12,821 10 7	631 1 9	13,452 12 4	650 0 0	12,802 12 4	5·	
962 10 9	41 3 8	1,003 14 5	500 0 0	503 14 5	51·9	
19,842 12 8	978 15 10	20,821 12 6	1,100 0 0	19,721 12 6	5·5	
2,702 8 1	128 13 5	2,831 5 6	400 0 0	2,431 5 6	14·8	
2,178 9 4	102 5 7	2,280 14 11	300 0 0	1,980 14 11	13·7	
1,596 8 0	.....	1,596 8 0	12 8 0	1,584 0 0	0·7	
972 8 0	45 6 9	1,017 14 9	200 0 0	817 14 9	20·4	
897 5 1	42 5 1	939 10 2	200 0 0	739 10 2	22·2	
2,714 14 9	132 4 9	2,847 3 6	250 0 0	2,597 3 6	9·2	
4,421 10 0	213 11 0	4,635 5 0	700 0 0	3,935 5 0	15·8	
4,359 11 3	190 4 4	4,549 15 7	225 0 0	4,324 15 7	5·1	
5,712 4 10	133 15 3	5,846 4 1	600 0 0	5,246 4 1	10·5	
499 11 10	21 14 6	521 10 4	250 0 0	271 10 4	50·1	
235 6 0	10 14 1	246 4 1	130 0 0	116 4 1	55·3	
1,15,735 15 10	5,385 11 3	1,21,121 11 1	11,287 8 0	1,09,834 3 1	9·7	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881 for 1896-97.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1896-97.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement during 1896-97 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1897 as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Magnád ...	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	5,066 1 8	...	5,066 1 8	2,487 13 6	2,578 4 2	57·0	
		Vágra Táluka.									
2	Khandali ...	Bháibáwa Bápuji, &c.	20th May 1880.	41,826 8 3	1,593 10 0	46 0 0	1,639 10 0	1,639 10 0	.....	100·	
		Broach Tálukā.									
3	Jhánor ...	Khushálsingji Mohansingji	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	.....	10,808 0 0	...	
			Total ...	1,08,739 8 7	17,467 11 8	46 0 0	17,513 11 8	4,127 7 6	13,386 4 2	23·6	

BHIMBHAI KIRP'AR'AM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1896-97.

Zilla.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1897.	Amount remaining to be paid to creditors at the end of 1895-96.	Paid to Creditors during 1896-97.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1896-97.	Account of Government Advances.					Remarks.
			By advances from Government.	By collection from Tálukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1895-96.	Further advances during 1896-97 and interest accrued up to 31st July 1897.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A	39	54,759	...	3,559 19,447	23,006	31,753	1,57,834	7,886	1,65,720	12,847	1,52,873	
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881 as per Appendix II... ...	24	4,944	...	12	12	4,932	1,10,792	5,385	1,16,177	11,275	1,04,902	
Broach—Act XXI of 1881 as per Appendix III ...	2	15,874	...	2,488	2,488	13,386	1,593	46	1,639	1,639	...	
Total ...	65	75,577	...	25,506	25,506	50,071	2,70,219	13,317	2,83,536	25,761	2,57,775	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX V.

List of Civil Suits.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		
		Ahmedabad District.		
1	Maganlal Bhaishanker	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the Gangad estate.	To recover Rs. 46,277-9-10 on account of pay, &c., alleged to be due to plaintiff from the Gangad estate.	The High Court reversed the decree of the District Judge passed on a preliminary point in plaintiff's favour, and remanded the case for retrial on merits. It is pending in the District Judge's Court.
2	Trikamlal Vadilal and Amratlal Vadilal of Ahmedabad.	1 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as administrator of the Makhiáv estate. 2 Kayabhai Karansang of Makhiáv.	To recover Rs. 1,776-6 ...	The plaintiff's appeal has been rejected with costs.
3	Chudasama Malubhai Jasmatsing, Amarsing Jasmatsing, Manabhai Jasmatsing and Kesrising Jasmatsing of Unchdi.	Shanghvi Mohan Nathu, minor, by his guardian the Collector of Ahmedabad and 27 other Grássias of Unchdi.	To establish title to the land of Kanjibhai Waghabhai, deceased. The claim is valued at Rs. 5,277-8.	Pending in appeal by plaintiffs to the High Court against the decision of lower Court in defendant's favour.
4	1 Thákor Waghaji Pragji. 2 Gambhirsing Bhagwatsing. 3 Chandarsing Bhagwatsing.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the estate of minor Dhanaji Gobarsang of Dekawada and 13 others.	To establish that they are entitled to 19¾ docras share in the village of Bhoini.	The plaintiff obtained a decree in tha lower Court against which the defendant had preferred an appeal which was rejected.
5	Maganlal Bhaishanker	1 The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the Gangad estate. 2 Bai Majiraj, widow of Gagubha Abhesing.	To establish title to a bungalow built in Ahmedabad with rent for years. The claim is estimated at Rs.	The appeal of the defendants in the High Court against the decree of the District Court in plaintiff's favour has been rejected with costs.
6	Juwansing Bhaisaheb.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Devising and Fulsing Raesingji of Makhiáv and others.	To establish that the plaintiff is entitled to the estate of Gangad.	The First Class, Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad passed decree in plaintiff's favour. The defendants have filed an appeal in the High Court which is still pending.
7	Fulchand Jesing ...	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of minors Bapubha and Chandrasingji of Ranpur.	To recover Rs. 2,438 due on a bond.	The decree in favour of plaintiff to recover the money by sale of the property.
8	Maneklal Bhagwanbhai and another.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the estate of the minor Mohan Nathu of Navda and Bai Suraj, widow of Maganlal Lakhmichand.	To recover Rs. 1,000 on an account debt.	Pending.
9	Lalubhai Samal, deceased by his manager Surchund Lalubhai of Kharenti, Táluka Mátar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda, Devising Abhesing and Ramba, widow of Dolatsing Harising.	To recover Rs. 15,943-11 on an account debt.	Decree for plaintiff has been passed.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR—*continued.*		
		Kaira District.		
10	Girdharlal Hargowandas of Broach.	1 Takhatsing Hathibhai of Khojbal. 2 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as administrator of the estate of the minor Raesingji Fatesingji of Napa.	To recover certain land in Khojbal alleged to have been purchased by the plaintiff.	The plaintiff's appeal in the High Court against the decree of the District Court of Broach in defendant's favour has been rejected with costs.
11	Desai Bhulabhái Mathurbhai and 8 others of Nadiád.	The Collector of Kaira as guardian of the minors Kishordas and Kalidas, sons of Waghjibhai of Nadiád.	To obtain a right of way through a field of the defendant.	The appeal of the plaintiff has been rejected with costs by the District Court.
		Broach District.		
12	Sardarsing Himatsing of Sarod.	1 Ganpatsingji Himatsingji 2 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the Sarod estate.	To establish that the plaintiff is entitled to the gadi or to an equal share therein.	The claim has been rejected by the District Court. The plaintiff made an appeal to the High Court which has also been rejected.
13	Gemalsing Abhesing of Sarod.	1 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the Sarod estate. 2 Ganpatsingji Himatsingji of Sarod.	To recover Rs. 216 levied from plaintiff on account of rent of Survey No. 60 in the Sarod wánta, the plaintiff alleging that only a satámi of Rs. 6-8 per annum was leviable from him.	In the appeal by the defendants to the High Court, the plaintiff's claim was rejected with costs.
14	Thákor Mohansingji Hamirsingji of Mátar.	The Collector of Broach as guardian of Chandrasingji Himatsingji and 3 others.	To establish title to the estate of Mátar, Táluka Amod. The claim is valued at Rs. 2,33,053-5-4.	The protracted trial of the suit has been completed, and Mr. Fawcett's decision is awaited.
		NEW SUITS FILED DURING 1896-97.		
		Ahmedabad District.		
15	Maganlal Pánáchand of Mátar.	1 Waghela Kasalsingji Shivsingji of Baroda, a minor by his administrator, the Collector of Ahmedabad. 2 Bai Ramba, widow of Dolatsing Harising.	Money claim on bonds for Rs. 122.	Pending.
16	Bai Jethiba, widow of Ratansing Abhesing of Gangad.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the Gangad estate.	To recover Rs. 599-4 on account of jama on her Jivai land which she claims to enjoy rent-free.	The suit has been amicably settled on the plaintiff's passing an agreement in writting that she had only a life interest in the land.
17	Thákor Sursingji Dajiraj of Utelia, minor by his administrator Meghabhai Ratansing.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Government have no right to levy jama on certain alienated and waste lands of his Dholka villages.	Pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remars.
1	2	3	4	5
		New Suits filed during 1896-97—*continued.*		
		Ahmedabad District—continued.		
18	Lavjibhai Dipchand, and others of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of the minor Gagubha Shivsingji of Pipli.	Money claim for Rs. 635...	A decree for Rs. 563 has been passed.
19	Patel Ranchod Hari of Bhadiad.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of the minor Gagubha Shivsingji of Pipli.	Claim for Rs. 70	The claim has been rejected.
20	Parsotam Moti of Bhaila Táluka Dholka.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsingji of Baroda.	Claim for Rs. 310 on two bonds.	Pending.
21	Lavjibhai Dipchand of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of Gangad.	Money claim Rs. 1,397 ...	Pending.
		Kaira District.		
22	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of the minor Gopalráo Manohar of Dákor and others.	Bhulabhi Narsidas and others.	To obtain possession of 20 gunthas of land in the Survey No. 78 in Dákor.	In appeal by the defendants to the High Court the decree of the District Judge in favour of the plaintiff was confirmed with costs.
23	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of the minor Gopalráo Manohar of Dákor.	The Municipality of Dákor and another.	To obtain possession of certain land in the Gomati tank encroached upon by the defendant.	The Subordinate Judge and the District Court in appeal had passed decree in favour of the defendants, but in appeal by the plaintiff in the High Court the decree of the lower Court was reversed and the Court gave decree for the plaintiff with costs.
		Broach District.		
24	Mithalal Motilal ...	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Bai Rajuba, guardian of the minor Raesingji Jaswatsingji of Sigam.	To recover rent of certain fields which the plaintiff claimed to be in possession by mortgage-title.	Tho claim has been rejected with costs.
25	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	The claim has been rejected with costs.
26	Do. ...	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer and others of Sigam.	Do. ...	Do.
27	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
28	Bhaktidas Narsidas of Broach.	The Collector of Broach as administrator of the estate of the minor Chandrasingji Himatsingji of Mátar.	To establish title to a permanent allowance of Rs. 16 per annum and to obtain Rs. 168 for arrears.	Decree for plaintiff in the lower and the High Court has been passed.

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX VI.

APPENDIX VI.

Financial Review of the Estates under Management for the year 1896-97.

No.	Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.*	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.												
								Under Act VI of 1862.												
								Under Direct Management.												
	Sánand Táluka.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Khoda (crop share)—																			
1	Takhatsing Ajubhai	43	1,281	1,324	102	1,280	1,382	288	22	21	...	300	...	8	639	743	6	38	...	
	Makhiáv (crop share)—																			
2	Gagubha Raesingji, &c. ...	3,467	10,472	13,939	3,720	10,578	14,298	3,422	1,001	247	1,045	2,000	...	2,501	10,216	4,082	—	3,361	...	
	Dhandhuka Táluka.																			
	Bodána (crop share)—																			
3	Gokal Jivan	...	241	241	474	241	715	121	34	8	100	310	...	10	583	132	...	...	...	
4	Bhala Rausur	...	88	88	179	88	267	30	15	3	40	115	...	2	205	62	...	...	...	
5	Puna Teja, &c.	...	25	25	177	25	202	6	7	2	...	124	...	...	139	63	...	...	...	
6	Khimráo Ghela	...	16	16	78	16	94	6	6	2	...	57	...	...	71	23	...	...	...	
7	Dáda Rájsi	...	13	13	72	13	85	10	5	1	...	24	...	1	41	44	—	...	...	
8	Ashkaran Gangadas	...	62	62	1,026	62	1,088	24	13	3	50	956	...	2	1,048	40	...	...	...	
	Bela (crop share)—																			
9	Vika Dosa	8	438	446	49	446	495	100	30	4	...	100	...	2	236	259	...	...	...	
10	Jetha Vasta	32	445	477	94	477	571	100	44	7	...	150	...	3	304	267	...	...	...	
	Gogha Táluka.			—	—															
	Khámbha (crop share)—																			
11	Hamirji Vakábhai, &c. ...	...	1,200	1,200	112	1,200	1,312	146	97	30	...	12	...	12	297	1,015	...	...	...	
	Viramgam Táluka.																			
	Rudátal (crop share)—																			
12	Hazurji Godadji, &c.	...	382	382	95	359	454	33	31	9	43	250	...	6	372	82	...	23	...	
13	Mádháji Rámáji	161	1,541	1,702	265	1,302	1,567	284	161	56	159	600	...	27	1,293	274	...	400	...	
14	Dhanáji Nathuji	140	842	982	151	682	833	167	66	25	82	400	...	17	757	76	...	300	...	
	Sinaj Kápura (acre rates)—																			
15	Hajiji Bádarji, &c.	533	818	1,414	339	634	973	122	67	19	...	...	...	89	297	676	...	780	...	
16	Sawáji Rámáji, &c.	490	1,019	1,509	27	705	732	221	85	21	...	400	...	50	678	54	...	804	...	

17	Umáji Kasláji, &c.	67	1,037	1,104	118	983	1,101	80	54	28	...	500	...	196	858	243	...	121	...
18	Hamirji Punjáji, &c.	107	1,545	1,652	416	1,424	1,840	80	114	46	...	1,000	...	96	1,336	504	67	161	...
19	Ukháji Dhanáji	27	823	850	62	809	871	80	30	22	...	300	300	60	792	79	...	41	...
	Common land	3,683	1,595	5,278	1,217	143	1,360	...	26	2	...	...	...	51	79	1,281	14	5,121	...
	Jethipura (acre rates)—																		
20	Agarsang Suwáji, &c.	41	848	889	35	759	774	293	54	23	179	350	...	43	747	27	...	130	...
	Dábhsar (acre rates)—																		
21	Patháji Becharji, &c.	104	2,880	2,984	319	2,801	3,120	550	274	68	273	1,048	400	46	2,659	461	85	98	...
	GOGHA TÁLUKA.						NOT UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.												
	Bhawánipura (crop share)																		
22	Kárába Kásamji		380	380	633	380	1,013	70	31	4	88	518	...	3	714	299	...	...	...
	Avánia (crop share)—																		
23	Virábhai Sumrábhai	65	65	41	65	109	24	5	1	...	35	...	40	105	4	...	...	...	
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																		
	Hadmantala (crop share)—																		
24	Bulákhi Modji		2,151	2,151	2,302	2,151	4,453	822	141	76	800	1,200	500	60	3,599	854	...	...	...
	Kindra (crop share)—																		
25	Válji Modji		608	608	87	603	695	202	8	16	...	100	...	15	341	354	...	...	...
	Bagad (crop share)—																		
26	Punja Vikamsi		779	779	56	779	835	497	4	9	...	100	...	53	663	172	...	...	...
27	Bhoka Oghad		779	779	143	779	922	497	4	9	...	250	...	9	769	153	...	...	...
28	Naja Ebhal	55	1,546	1,601	271	1,601	1,872	993	159	40	35	250	26	63	1,566	306	...	...	...
	Khokhernesh (crop share)—																		
29	Jivábhai Desubhai		318	318	...	186	186	131	9	19	...	...	...	3	162	24	...	132	...
30	Rupábhai Bhávábhai		318	318	...	186	186	131	...	...	...	...	...	3	134	52	...	132	...
31	Malekbhai Partápsing		159	159	...	159	159	65	...	...	...	...	..	3	68	91	...	...	...
32	Modji Partápsing		159	159	...	159	159	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	94	...	...	...
	Anidli Kasbáti and Bubáwár (crop share)—																		
33	Kanubhai Pirbhai		765	765	310	765	1,075	...	1	15	...	900	...	...	916	159	...	...	...
34	Chandrasing Amiji		630	630	154	630	784	...	7	15	...	700	...	...	722	62	...	...	...
35	Báwáji Jethibhai		500	500	1,074	...	1,074	...	6	13	..	596	...	...	615	459	...	500	...
36	Fatebhai Achabhai		233	233	592	233	825	...	5	10	...	439	...	...	454	371	...	...	...
37	Manubha Báwáji		190	190	583	190	773	...	4	...	...	75	...	...	79	694	...	...	...
38	Dádubha Narsing, &c.		180	180	27	180	207	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	201	...	...	...
39	Motáji Bhagwánji		180	180	97	180	277	...	2	4	...	200	...	...	206	71	...	...	...
40	Bápusáheb Dádásáheb, &c.		1,010	1,010	152	1,010	1,162	315	4	9	350	175	200	5	1,028	104	...	...	...
41	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.		400	400	237	400	637	...	5	11	...	500	...	...	516	121	...	...	...
42	Mureha Sultán		100	100	59	100	159	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75	84	...	...	...
	Jhanjharka (crop share)—																		
43	Bhagwatsing Devising	139	616	755	34	750	784	381	74	23	...	...	254	15	747	37	5	...	...
44	Ramsing Khodábhai	18	573	591	65	591	656	254	72	19	...	200	...	19	564	92	...	...	...
45	Harising Bhupatsing		375	375	245	375	620	...	11	30	...	487	...	15	543	77	...	...	...
46	Vajesing Hothibhai		450	450	54	450	504	...	17	11	...	425	...	...	453	51	...	...	...
	Bodána (crop share)—																		
47	Pana Sámat		...	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
48	Apa Khima		...	...	142	...	142	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	142	...	...	...	...
49	Nágrao Virsal		...	...	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

No.	Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Dhandhuka Táluka.							**Estates under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.**												
	Rozka (crop share)—																			
50	Gagubha Dipsing	351	8,363	8,714	4,029	7,791	11,820	2,097	412	167	1,375	...	1,164	120	5,335	6,485	626	297	...	
	Cher (crop share)—																			
51	Udesing Agarsing, &c. ...	75	364	439	968	439	1,407	169	34	31	40	800	...	7	1,081	326	...	...	10,000	
	Khardá (crop share)—																			
52	Noghábhai Pathábhai, &c. ...	...	200	200	22	200	222	185	9	7	...	...	...	5	206	16	...	...	18,000	
	Ránpur (crop share)—																			
53	Chandrasing Dájiráj, &c. ...	...	584	584	221	584	805	199	7	12	...	157	...	15	390	415	...	...	1,000	
	Fedra (crop share)—																			
54	Shivsingji Rámábhai	1	183	184	162	184	346	67	8	2	...	128	...	10	215	131	...	...	1,474	
	Khokhernesh (crop share)—																			
55	Bápuji Satbha, &c.	...	635	635	524	635	1,159	174	13	19	...	...	300	13	519	640	...	...	...	
	Vejalka (crop share)—																			
56	Deva Rám	...	837	837	1,990	837	2,827	...	78	18	210	158	...	...	464	2,363	...	...	...	
	Návda (crop share)—																			
57	Mohan Nathu	755	6,905	7,660	8,410	6,560	14,970	562	715	133	390	...	720	473	2,993	11,977	...	1,100	...	Government Securities for Rs. 4,400.
	Unchdi (crop share)—																			
58	Raesingji Hamjibhai	...	2,155	2,155	5,033	2,155	7,188	307	215	38	300	2,373	500	18	3,751	3,437	...	...	...	
	Dholka Táluka.																			
	Dholka (acre rates)—																			
59	Dádásáheb Báwásáheb... ...	183	8,030	8,213	4,741	9,870	14,611	5,424	890	263	1,020	1,760	300	160	9,817	4,794	42	101	3,000	
	Várna (crop share)—																			
60	Bhaiji Rámábhai	10	6	16	11	16	27	16	...	...	...	...	10	...	26	1	...	...	...	
	Simej (crop share)—																			
61	Ráesing Tejábhai	9	581	590	66	554	620	285	27	20	...	...	...	12	344	276	...	36	...	
	Ránesar (crop share)—																			
62	Meghábhai Kanubhai	96	139	235	37	136	173	18	2	1	...	...	100	...	121	52	...	99	...	
	Baroda (crop share)—																			
63	Kasalsing Shivsingji	3	367	370	92	316	408	308	11	9	...	...	...	7	335	73	...	54	...	
	Sánand Táluka.																			
	Vichia (crop share)—																			
64	Dhirsingji Rámsingji, &c. ...	74	818	892	165	861	1,026	248	19	7	45	...	...	11	330	696	...	31	...	
	Viramgam Táluka.																			
	Dekdwáda (crop share)—																			
65	Dhanáji Gobarsung	552	1,310	1,862	6	1,095	1,101	763	60	23	...	...	....	39	885	216	...	767	...	
	Tanmania (crop share)—																			
66	Kesrising Kubersing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given for maintenance.

	Vanthal (crop share)—																		
67	Bápumia Miasáheb	569	1,400	1,969	1,934	1,605	3,539	201	226	76	1,417	...	202	...	2,122	1,417	...	364	...
	Sadátpura (crop share)—																		
68	Kánáji Karansung Dosábhai,&c.	26	962	988	390	940	1,330	338	40	20	200	100	...	79	777	553	7	41	...
	Thori Thámbha (crop share)—																		
69	Punjbha Jámbhai	126	2,507	2,633	1,003	2,446	3,449	119	266	50	1,020	600	...	35	2,090	1,359	...	187	...
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																		
	Majra (crop share)—																		
70	Kamáludin Najumia	...	134	134	72	134	206	...	6	1	50	...	...	1	58	148	...	...	...
	Moyadvis Rupáji (crop share)—																		
71	Nathusing Fatesing, &c. ...	1,224	2,900	4,124	614	2,698	3,312	1,294	232	55	270	...	299	80	2,230	1,082	...	1,426	...
	Oran (crop share)—																		
72	Imámbax Khánmia and Kadumia Khánmia	...	120	120	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...
	DASKROHI TÁLUKA.																		
	Ahmedabad (crop share)—																		
73	Syed Mahomedmia Báwámia...	1,736	4,453	6,189	9,257	4,436	13,693	705	374	49	135	180	10,083	248	11,774	1,919	...	1,753	...
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.							MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.											
	Adval (crop share)—																		
74	Manubha Amrábhai, &c. ...	22	422	444	97	444	541	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	535	...	...	...
	Chasiána (crop share)—																		
75	Umedsung Sangábhai	203	6,307	6,510	5,874	6,479	12,353	1,040	435	214	...	84	...	89	1,862	10,491	31	...	...
	Cher (crop share)—																		
76	Pátábhai Jaswatsing	...	1,309	1,309	86	1,309	1,395	...	56	141	...	...	...	...	197	1,198	...	...	...
77	Vakhatsing Rásábhai, &c. ...	...	448	448	878	448	1,326	169	35	26	...	725	...	...	955	371	...	...	...
78	Jesibhai Kalabhai, &c.... ...	...	249	249	...	249	249	84	...	...	...	..	...	...	84	165	...	...	...
79	Dádubha Bhagwánji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ránpur (crop share)—																		
80	Subámia Bápusáheb	...	565	565	41	565	606	...	25	...	...	500	...	2	527	79	...	...	...
	Kundli (crop share)—																		
81	Bháya Chomla	...	1,960	1,960	121	695	816	589	54	36	...	...	...	...	679	137	...	1,265	...
82	Rám Nája	...	450	450	...	450	450	147	...	...	...	200	...	...	347	103	...	...	...
	Bhadla Mota (crop share)—																		
83	Punja Ebhal	...	1,599	1,599	47	1,599	1,646	450	4	8	...	1,050	...	9	1,521	125	...	...	...
84	Godad Golan	...	2,114	2,114	2,248	2,114	4,362	749	40	75	...	3,340	...	...	4,204	158	...	...	...
	Devalia Rájpura (crop share)—																		
85	Bápabhai Lákhábhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pipli (crop share)—																		
86	Shivsingji Ladhubha	1,622	2,276	3,898	21	3,898	3,919	591	33	48	...	...	1,588	39	2,299	1,620	...	...	...
87	Kálubha Jasmatsing	11	2,024	2,035	1,678	2,035	3,713	232	247	43	700	...	...	95	1,317	2,396	...	...	...
	Nágadka (crop share)—																		
88	Nág Mulu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Selár Desa	Entered under Section 120.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Oghad Odha																		
	Návda (crop share)—																		
91	Latifkhán Sardár Mahomedkhán	978	18,677	19,655	5,993	18,890	24,883	10,274	1,311	500	1,100	31	3,864	281	17,361	7,522	317	885	...
	Gámph (crop share)—																		
92	Agarsung Ráesingji	4,426	43,642	48,068	13,962	46,651	60,613	12,761	2,104	949	6,375	12,108	2,635	4,146	41,078	19,535	980	487	...
	Rádka (crop share)—																		
93	Falji Madársing, &c.	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,610	1,610	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	519	...	...	...
	PARÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																		
	Chandpur (crop share)—																		
94	Sawáji Mánáji, &c.	72	158	230	15	101	116	39	11	2	...	45	...	2	99	17	...	129	...
	Antroli Vás Dolji (crop share)—																		
95	Kálusing Lálsing	...	5,000	5,000	...	2,776	2,776	1,120	88	...	600	...	...	146	1,954	822	...	1,224	...

80	Not taken under management.
85	Not taken under management.
88	Not taken under management.
89	Not taken under management.
90	Not taken under management.

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

No.	Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for Collections	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Ránti Náni (crop share)—							MISCELLANEOUS		ESTATE	UNDER	MANAGEMENT—		*continued*.						
96	Jodháji Jesáji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not taken under management.
	SÁNAND TÁLUKA.							ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT.												
	Chekhla (acre rates)—																			
97	Rámsing Deváji	616	4,022	4,638	1,287	3,560	4,847	3,407	340	89	...	...	...	106	3,942	905	...	1,078	...	
	Kundal (crop share)—																			
98	Raghabhai Abhesing	51	1,326	1,377	106	1,236	1,342	740	64	22	...	...	...	56	882	460	...	141	...	
	Godhavi (crop share)—																			
99	Motibhai Dungarji	368	3,450	3,818	1,484	2,949	4,433	2,703	300	78	...	...	...	20	3,101	1,332	211	658	...	
	Garodia (crop share)—																			
100	Cheláji Rawáji...	540	1,328	1,868	207	812	1,019	562	165	16	...	...	...	78	821	198	28	1,028	...	
	Káneti (crop share)—																			
101	Jálamsing Bhimji, &c.		586	586	461	586	1,047	768	72	28	...	...	...	17	885	162	...	...	...	
	Vichia (crop share)—																			
102	Vichia Tálukdár	6	404	410	98	404	502	300	54	9	...	...	...	127	490	12	...	6	...	
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																			
	Khas (acre rates)—																			
103	Ráning Sánga, &c.	392	12,875	13,177	12,860	13,177	26,037	5,412	374	335	...	5,056	6,614	41	17,832	8,205	...	...	...	
	Návda (crop share)—																			
104	Sardársing Hamábhai		2,988	2,988	4,561	2,988	7,549	1,469	137	110	...	...	1,639	185	3,540	4,009	...	...	...	
	Jhánjharka (crop share)—																			
105	Devba and Shábába	...	959	959	...	918	918	424	37	...	...	...	...	3	464	454	...	41	...	
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.																			
	Dholi Ráipur (crop share)—																			
106	Vasna Talukdárs	249	2,704	2,953	1,291	2,615	3,906	368	143	44	...	...	1,066	74	1,695	2,211	...	338	...	
	Gangad (acre rates)—																			
107	Heir of Gagubha	6,815	47,930	54,745	15,261	44,209	59,470	22,448	3,112	1,129	2,590	3,000	...	3,977	36,256	23,214	1,289	9,247	...	
	Ambliála Wanto (crop share)—																			
108	Gagji Rámábhai, &c. ...	398	520	918	113	592	705	482	95	15	...	...	...	29	621	84	35	291	...	
	Chandisár Wánio—																			
109	Gopálji Kándhábhai	214	2,003	2,217	56	2,206	2,262	1,843	291	26	...	...	...	16	2,176	86	11	...	...	
	Wántha Vanto (crop share)—																			
110	Vautha Tálukdárs	55	669	724	64	513	577	504	54	16	...	...	...	2	576	1	...	211	...	
	Gánol (crop share)—																			
111	Vajesung Merubhai, &c. ...	318	1,778	2,096	1,446	2,096	3,542	2,069	223	82	...	...	300	36	2,710	832	...	...	...	

	Baroda (crop share)—																		
112	Baroda Tálukdár	45	2,025	2,070	170	1,862	2,032	1,886	90	52	...	...	...	4	2,032	...	...	208	...
	Vásna Kelia Wanto—																		
113	Shivsingji Hathibhai, &c. ...	...	269	269	...	269	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																		
	Oran (crop share)—																		
114	Oran Tálukdár	1,721	9,664	11,385	3,004	5,505	8,509	3,476	499	148	500	2,000	29	28	6,680	1,829	...	5,880	...
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.																		
							MANAGED UNDER SECTION		320 OF	CIVIL	PROCEDURE CODE.								
	Simej (crop share)—																		
115	Ráesing Tejábhai	...	112	112	10	112	122	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	32	90	...	...	25
	Gangad (acre rates)—																		
116	Gagubha	Entered under Revenue Default.																	77,109
117	Bai Motiba	180	2,656	2,836	35	2,495	2,530	825	105	23	...	...	...	166	1,119	1,411	127	214	18,149
	Chabdsar (crop share)—																		
118	Parbhátsing Harising... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.																		
	Gunjala (crop share)—																		
119	Mádhuji Munáji	17	1,225	1,242	778	1,047	1,825	505	184	33	...	660	...	30	1,412	413	...	195	7,824
	Bántai (crop share)—																		
120	Hemtaji Sadáji	93	352	445	227	366	593	113	16	6	...	200	...	5	340	253	...	79	19
	Dángarwa (crop share)—																		
121 to 123	Rupáji Kumbháji, &c. ..	29	429	458	324	389	713	111	11	11	...	250	...	10	393	320	...	69	650
	Kukwáv (crop share)—																		
124	Okháji Sadáji	18	344	362	124	260	384	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	370	...	102	...
	Hathipura (crop share)—																		
125	Kesrising Gulábsing	...	1,360	1,360	89	1,360	1,449	677	3	34	...	...	...	54	768	681	...	...	5,348
	Dekáwáda (crop share)—																		
126 & 127	Sujáji Prithiráj, &c.	277	658	935	5	565	570	381	49	11	...	...	...	24	465	105	...	370	6,800
	Sádatpura (crop share)—																		
12	Sadáji Kasuji &c.	266	5,911	6,177	2,868	5,616	8,484	1,862	464	114	...	...	...	35	2,475	6,009	40	521	83,165
129	Karansung Dosabhái, &c. ...	Entered under minors.																	
	Bhoini (crop share)—																		
130	Amarsing Harising, &c. ...	7	236	243	458	236	694	170	38	7	...	...	251	...	466	228	...	7	448
	Vithalpur (crop share) —																		
131	Kesarji Rawaji	927	522	1,449	42	365	407	215	152	...	...	...	...	6	373	34	...	1,084	70
132	Nathuji Jodháji	2,129	747	2,876	26	378	404	216	108	7	...	...	...	6	337	67	...	2,498	...
133	Ajáji Lálaji	519	323	842	354	324	678	...	58	5	...	...	...	2	65	613	...	518	556
	Bámroli (crop share)—																		
134	Rawáji Kumbháji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
135	Sursung Rásábhai	5	193	198	38	189	227	47	1	3	...	50	...	...	101	126	...	9	663
136	Jiváji Galdharji	61	141	202	32	125	157	32	3	2	...	25	...	2	64	93	...	77	331
137	Jethiji Naranji	5	145	150	48	142	190	35	1	3	...	50	...	...	89	101	...	8	356
	Rájpura (crop share)—																		
138	Jiváji Galdharji	39	214	253	51	196	247	76	29	3	...	25	...	4	137	110	...	57	...
	Abásna (crop share)—																		
139	Karansing Dhanáji	34	973	1,007	38	898	936	322	114	11	...	...	...	8	455	481	18	91	4,094
	Madrisana (crop share)—																		
140	Gobarsing Anopsing	...	1,657	1,657	1,356	1,657	3,013	510	39	45	...	1,200	...	40	1,834	1,179	...	...	4,600
	Chaniár (crop share)—																		
141	Amarsung Punjáji	44	403	447	330	397	727	...	23	7	...	114	...	32	176	551	1	49	1,933
142	Dipáji Sadáji, &c.	178	1,720	1,898	1,225	1,699	2,924	550	89	38	...	1,001	...	78	1,756	1,168	1	198	575

No.	Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Rimission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c. Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	VIRAMGAM TÁLUKA—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Chaniár (crop share)—*continued.*																			
143	Hariji Karsanji...	18	581	599	130	561	691	221	29	10	...	105	...	32	397	294	...	38	2,242	
144	Gamánsing Bhathiji	102	988	1,090	1,159	928	2,087	443	105	26	...	...	...	103	677	1,410	1	161	13,928	
145	Kánáji Karsanji...	102	1,211	1,313	665	1,151	1,816	443	123	26	...	259	...	85	936	880	1	161	16,341	
	Ranti Moti (crop share)—																			
146	Prithiraj Shivsung	...	612	612	314	612	926	205	11	15	20	250	...	32	513	413	...	...	1,870	
	Ránti Náni (crop share)—																			
147	Umáji Punjáji	...	50	50	3	50	53	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	17	36	...	...	93	
148	Jodháji Jesáji	25	366	391	144	317	461	212	58	10	...	100	...	19	399	62	...	74	5,782	
	Pandr (crop share)—																			
149	Samatsing Jesáising	1,292	3,118	4,410	783	992	1,775	402	239	90	...	57	500	72	1,360	415	...	3,418	7,150	
150	Bai Pránbai	...	51	51	106	51	157	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	153	...	...	1,917	
	Bhankoda (crop share)—																			
151	Hiráji Dolatsing	43	284	327	202	276	478	83	30	7	...	182	...	3	305	173	...	51	5,760	
152	Badsing Dosáji	723	3,664	4,387	3,676	3,523	7,199	1,083	545	89	100	955	...	63	2,835	475	...	864	19,208	
153	Partáping Dosáji	484	3,566	4,050	3,384	3 465	6,849	1,083	368	90	...	1,944	...	103	3,588	3,261	...	585	17,259	
154	Becherji Ratansing	262	1,270	1,532	907	1,212	2,119	461	88	30	100	650	...	20	1,345	774	...	320	1,462	
	Tunmania (crop share)—																			
155	Mulubhai Sawábhai	...	53	53	77	53	130	...	1	2	...	62	...	...	65	65	...	...	1,479	
	Bhagápura (crop share)—																			
156	Himatsing Kesrising	576	2,904	3,480	1,546	2,904	4,450	734	6	58	...	1,045	...	144	1,987	2,468	...	576	10,995	
157	Nádháji Becherji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ukardi (crop share)—																			
158	Becherji Ránáji	145	981	1,126	579	965	1,544	336	209	30	...	...	...	70	645	899	82	79	2,400	
159	Bai Dhanbai	...	13	13	10	13	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	19	...	...	40	
	Sangpura (crop share)—																			
160	Sawaji Gunji	301	324	625	3	248	251	136	16	7	...	...	...	25	184	67	...	251	149	
	Bhankoda (crop share)—																			
161	Gambhirsing Vakhatsing ...	...	9,977	9,977	...	7,457	1,457	3,331	226	...	...	...	...	4	3,561	1,078	...	1,442	4,293	
	Runi Runode (crop share)—																			
162	Bai Dádibai and Pirbai, widows of Sardárkhan Miasáheb ...	...	1,133	1,133	...	704	704	122	35	...	...	...	...	...	157	547	...	429	5,732	
	Vithlápur (crop share)—																			
163	Jesungji Sultánji	...	49	49	20	49	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...		
	GOGHA TÁLUKA.																			
	Navágam Nána (crop share)—																			
164	Dájibhai Vághjibhai	1	8	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	46	
165	Vakábhai Desalji	...	32	32	29	8	37	...	2	1	...	27	...	...	30	7	24	...	209	
166	Madársing Mokábhai	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	40	
167	Amarsing Bhupatsing	...	12	12	12	3	15	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	3	9	..	6	
168	Jijibhai Jasábhai	...	9	9	8	2	10	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	1	7	...	49	
169	Jivábhai Bápubhai	...	25	25	24	6	30	...	2	...	...	22	...	...	24	6	19	...	133	
170	Ratansing Káyábhai	3	7	11	3	7	10	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	3	...	3	13	
171	Fatesing Jibhai	...	12	12	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	...	156	

	Lákadia (crop share)—																			
172	Jasmatsing Varsábhai ...	...	...	130	130	124	5	129	...	8	3	...	117	...	...	128	1	125	...	60
	Kukad (crop share)—																			
173	Hájábhai Átábhai ...	...	...	...	...	94	...	94	...	...	3	...	60	28	...	91	3	...	...	...
174	Meghábhai Deváji ...	...	...	71	71	33	18	51	...	5	1	...	31	...	...	37	14	53	...	324
	Malpur (crop share)—																			
175	Khatabhai Ghelábhai ...	...	...	232	232	48	232	280	...	1	1	...	45	...	...	47	233	...	...	224
176	Rám Arjan	...	...	12	12	11	6	17	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	14	3	6	...	184
	Bhánkhel (crop share)—																			
177	Ratansing Khengársing ...	...	...	13	13	12	3	15	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	3	10	...	25
	Padva (crop share)—																			
178	Dholabhai Kánabhai ...	...	...	105	105	73	44	117	...	8	2	...	67	...	...	77	40	61	...	965
179	Kalbha Jayábhai ...	...	...	87	87	56	57	113	...	7	2	...	60	...	...	69	44	30	...	441
180	Bavaji Partapsing ...	...	...	30	30	...	15	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	15	...	155
	Badi Rájpura (crop share)—																			
181	Jálamsing Merubhai ...	...	...	15	15	74	10	84	...	1	...	...	71	...	...	72	12	...	5	176
182	Kalbha Noghabhai ...	...	...	51	51	50	32	82	...	4	1	...	47	...	...	52	30	19	..	172
	Shámpura (crop share)—																			
183	Kalbha Pátábhai ...	...	...	31	31	71	...	71	...	1	2	...	67	...	...	70	1	...	31	30
	Malekwadar (crop share)—																			
184	Prágjibhai Bharábhai ...	..	...	101	101	95	25	120	...	8	2	25	65	...	...	100	20	76	...	728
	Nánákhokhra (crop share)—																			
185	Kanubhai Jethibhai ...	...	...	21	21	20	5	25	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	20	5	16	...	115
	Avánia (crop share)—																			
186	Mobatsing Amarsing ...	...	...	140	140	...	109	109	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	99	31	...	271
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																			
	Vághpur (crop share)—																			
187	Kubersing Hamirsing ...	...	61	75	136	5	17	22	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	18	4	33	86	386
188	Gambhirsing Jesalsing ...	...	71	75	146	34	17	51	...	15	...	...	2	...	—	17	34	29	100	471
189	Gobarsing Jesalsing ...	...	79	100	179	46	17	63	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	49	27	135	402
190	Harising Jasalsing ...	...	30	125	155	56	18	74	...	15	...	...	3	...	...	18	56	11	126	278
191	Vajesing Jethising ...	...	1	100	101	98	22	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	79	234
	Boria Becherji (crop share)—																			
192	Badsing Kesráji	..	...	...	...	297	...	297	1	34	5	...	242	...	8	290	7	...	...	...
	SÁNAND TÁLUKA.																			
	Chekla (acre rates)—																			
193	Rawáji Ghelaji, &c. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																			
	Anádi Bhimji (crop share)—																			
194	Jalamsing Kaslábhai ...	...	...	460	460	703	460	1,163	205	7	14	...	650	...	9	885	278	...	...	746
195	Vakhatsing Raghábhai, &c.	...	...	492	492	289	492	781	307	7	15	...	245	...	14	588	193	...	...	...
196	Lhimsing Visábhai ...	...	...	352	352	281	352	633	154	13	10	...	240	...	...	417	216	...	...	1,345
197	Padhubha Náyabhai ...	..	...	492	492	385	492	877	205	7	14	...	340	...	10	576	301	...	...	951
198	Udesing Anubhai ...	...	...	308	308	221	308	529	171	12	9	...	190	...	...	382	147	...	...	1,745
199	Nársing Abhesing, &c. ...	...	...	388	388	176	38	564	341	22	12	...	132	...	...	507	57	...	...	3,196
200	Bhagji Amarsing ...	...	...	400	400	186	400	586	307	6	12	...	140	...	14	479	107	...	...	755
201	Ratansing Rásábhai ...	...	...	360	360	316	360	676	256	5	10	...	265	...	11	547	129	...	...	3,077
202	Nágbhai Khodabhai, &c.	...	...	344	344	320	344	664	256	5	10	...	265	...	11	547	117	...	...	6,557
203	Devising Bhojrájji ...	...	...	408	408	268	408	675	256	6	13	...	154	...	12	441	234	...	...	4,940
204	Vajesing Dájibhai, &c.	...	...	1,040	1,040	730	1,040	1,770	488	15	31	...	625	...	24	1,183	587	...	...	4,778
205	Málubha Ravábhai ...	...	...	408	408	243	408	651	257	6	12	...	264	...	12	551	100	...	...	7,762
206	Rukhadbhai Visabhai ...	..	...	152	152	30	152	182	154	2	4	...	13	...	7	180	2	...	...	2,378
	Jinjhar (crop share)—																			
207	Sartansing Banesing ...	...	...	64	64	49	64	113	24	2	2	...	42	...	...	70	43	...	...	...
208	Merubhai Pátábhai ...	..	...	30	30	12	30	42	15	3	1	...	4	...	...	23	19	...	...	225
	Gandu (crop share)—																			
209	Uga Ráning	...	...	3	3	10	3	13	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	8	...	...	609

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

No.	Estate, Owner's Name or nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance Outstanding in the Village. on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Godhavata (crop share)—																			
210	Rupla Bhoja, &c.	...	83	83	42	83	125	...	1	1	...	32	...	...	34	91	...	...	768	
211	Ratna Bogha	...	47	47	21	47	68	10	4	...	...	14	...	...	28	40	...	...	172	
212	Ada Ráimal	...	70	70	45	70	115	7	3	1	...	37	...	...	48	67	...	...	53	
213	Moti Ráimal	...	24	24	17	24	41	7	2	...	...	10	...	...	19	22	...	...	125	
214	Chagan Ráimal	...	60	60	239	60	299	6	15	6	...	210	...	...	237	62	...	...	323	
	Kothadia (crop share)—																			
215	Govindsing Meghábhai... ...	...	12	12	17	12	29	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	13	16	...	...	37	
216	A'tábhai Jasábhai	...	26	26	33	26	59	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	26	33	...	...	429	
217	Nathubhai Meghabhai	...	84	84	77	84	161	32	3	2	...	65	...	...	102	59	...	...	801	
218	Ladhubhai Bhávsing	...	55	55	35	55	90	31	2	2	...	25	...	...	60	30	...	...	307	
219	Kasiábhai Meghábhai	...	76	76	66	76	142	32	2	2	...	50	...	...	86	56	...	...	460	
220	Dajibhai Mulubhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	
221	Kaslabhai Banesing	...	6	6	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	231	
222	Bai Bonjiba, widow of Jálamsing Hálubhai	...	24	24	11	24	35	15	...	1	...	8	...	...	24	11	...	...	81	
223	Pathubha Faljibhai	...	44	44	5	44	49	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	25	24	...	...	95	
	Kharád (crop share)—																			
224	Bapji Kesábhai	...	118	118	51	111	162	92	4	4	...	35	...	...	135	27	...	7	905	
225	Khodábhai Raghabhai	...	100	100	169	100	269	86	2	4	...	142	...	...	234	35	...	...	740	
226	Bhagwánsing Falábhai... ...	...	200	200	322	200	522	172	9	12	...	280	...	...	473	49	...	...	2,140	
	Dhandhuka (crop share)—																			
227	Mamdumia Fatemia	...	121	121	75	121	196	...	1	2	...	66	...	...	69	127	...	...	218	
228	Mamdumia Pirmia	...	46	46	85	46	131	...	1	2	...	70	...	...	73	58	...	...	276	
229	Mirásáheb Badámia	...	101	101	87	101	188	...	1	2	...	78	...	1	82	106	...	...	331	
230	Ahmedali Pirmia	...	43	43	84	43	127	...	1	2	...	70	...	1	74	53	...	...	444	
231	Nathumia Baxumia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaska (crop share)—																			
232	Bhupatsing Punjábhai... ...	...	54	54	59	54	113	23	2	1	...	44	...	...	70	43	...	...	1,063	
233	Khodabai Ghemábhai	...	7	7	11	7	18	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	11	...	...	137	
234	Dajibhai Banesing	...	50	50	1	50	51	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	...	...	292	
	Rozka (crop share)—																			
235	Shivubha Vajesing	14	73	87	303	73	376	...	50	7	...	220	...	31	308	68	...	14	3,055	
236	Nághbhai Hathibhai	21	394	415	39	391	430	317	63	9	...	...	...	...	389	41	...	24	7,624	
237	Bhojrájji A'tábhai	...	3,760	3,760	2,669	3,760	6,429	1,408	18	128	...	2,447	...	...	4,001	2,428	...	...	25,520	
	Bávaliári (crop share)—																			
238	Agarsing Chándábhai	5	158	163	113	163	306	122	35	2	...	100	...	10	269	37	...	...	123	
239	Motibhai Mádhavsing	...	48	48	39	48	87	10	4	1	...	28	...	1	44	43	...	...	97	
240	Sámatsing Hathibhai	...	35	35	123	35	158	17	5	1	...	109	...	2	134	24	...	...	4,926	
241	Bhagatsing Hálábhai	...	126	126	25	126	151	117	20	3	...	...	...	7	147	4	...	...	1,511	
242	Juwansing Mepjibhai	39	89	128	90	128	218	38	20	2	32	27	...	5	124	94	...	...	7,780	
243	Rupsing Faljibhai	...	28	28	22	28	50	11	2	...	...	4	...	7	24	26	...	...	482	

244	Harbhamji A'tábhai	50	50	62	50	122	35	9	2	...	38	...	4	88	24	...	...	93
245	Mulubhai Banesing	175	175	70	175	245	26	3	2	...	55	...	11	97	148	...	...	463
246	Sujbha Gagábhai	26	26	14	26	40	14	2	...	...	9	...	3	28	12	...	...	165
247 & 248	Hamirji Gagabhai, &c....	30	30	22	30	52	14	2	...	...	17	...	3	36	16	...	...	161
249	Amarsing Bhojji	54	54	80	54	134	34	7	...	...	55	...	7	103	31	...	...	244
250	Amarsing Ránabhai	35	35	43	35	78	...	1	1	...	35	...	3	40	38	...	...	...
251	Partápsing Ratanji	163	163	462	163	625	124	27	14	...	400	...	26	591	34	...	...	1,396
252 & 253	Vághábhai Hathibhai, &c.	58	58	47	58	105	15	8	1	...	29	...	2	55	50	...	...	245
254	Agarsing Jethibhai	60	60	70	60	130	37	10	3	...	50	...	6	106	24	...	...	184
255	Falji Sujábhai	320	320	216	320	536	48	37	7	...	160	...	9	261	275	...	...	1,328
256	Jálamsing Rásábhai	45	45	130	45	175	34	9	3	...	110	...	5	161	14	...	...	36
257	Dipsing Abhesing	20	20	10	20	30	11	1	1	...	5	...	5	23	7	...	...	1,150
258	Dájibhái Vághábhai	25	25	22	25	47	15	4	1	...	16	...	2	38	9	...	...	4,877
259	Umedsing Vakabhai	25	25	32	25	57	16	4	2	...	13	...	2	87	20	...	...	4,599
260	Fatesing Haribhai	33	33	9	33	42	18	5	...	...	...	...	3	26	16	...	...	1,186
261	Jálamsing Banesing	60	60	59	60	119	....	5	1	...	48	...	...	54	65	...	...	371
262 & 263	Dolatsing Dájibhai, &c.	179	179	116	179	295	...	11	3	...	85	...	..	99	196	...	...	142
264	Jivábhai Báwáji	46	46	50	46	96	...	4	1	...	40	...	1	46	50	...	...	93
265 to 267	Khumánsing Vághabhai, &c.	33	33	40	33	73	15	4	1	...	18	...	2	40	33	...	...	2,578
268	Sámatsing Motibhai	365	365	313	365	678	61	14	8	75	195	...	9	862	316	...	...	13,142
	Dholera (crop share)—																	
269	Umedsing Desábhai	62	62	4	62	66	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	54	...	...	282
270 & 271	Khodábhai Banesing, &c.	60	60	13	60	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	1,321
272	Agarsing Bhávábhai	40	40	83	40	73	...	12	...	...	28	...	...	40	33	...	...	218
	Unchdi (crop share)—																	
273	Vajesing Mádhavsing	1,470	1,470	193	1,470	1,663	251	20	36	...	680	...	11	998	665	...	...	4,937
274	Kalábhai Dájibhai	550	550	...	550	550	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	402	...	...	1,485
	Bhadiád (crop share)—																	
275	Mánábhai Ajábhai, &c.... ... 212	1,430	1,642	815	1,642	2,457	...	61	...	...	825	...	...	886	1,571	...	...	13,766
276 & 277	Lákhábhai Bhimjibhai, &c.	47	47	77	47	124	...	...	2	...	67	...	1	70	54	...	...	781
278	Sardársing Hámábhai	122	122	168	122	290	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	289	...	...	...
279	Khodábhai Rájábhai, &c.	7	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
280 & 281	Kasalsing Nánjibhai, &c.	203	203	489	203	692	...	28	12	...	454	...	...	494	198	...	...	746
282	Parbhátsing Mulubhái	483	483	325	483	808	...	8	9	...	300	...	4	321	487	...	...	1,169
283	Mulubhai Hanubhai	125	125	61	125	186	70	3	1	...	49	...	...	123	63	...	...	272
	A'mbli (crop share)—																	
284	Amarsing Agarsing	90	90	134	90	224	19	5	5	...	110	...	9	148	76	...	...	2,093
285 & 286	Kaliánsing Karnabhai, &c.	136	136	218	136	354	120	7	6	...	...	...	...	133	221	...	...	2,041
	Devgana (crop share)—																	
287	Vághábhai Jesábhai	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	...	14	28	...	...	...	...	42	3,158	...	...	3,830
	Kádipur (crop share)—																	
288	Bhávábhai Dulabhai	16	16	17	16	33	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	18	...	...	553
289	Amarsing Adábhai	15	15	13	15	28	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	16	...	...	156
290	Harising Pachanji	16	16	34	16	50	...	1	...	...	31	...	...	32	18	...	...	172
291	A'nundsing Khatábhai	16	16	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	315
292	Jesábhai Dulábhai &c.	32	32	33	32	65	...	1	...	...	28	...	...	29	36	...	...	279
293	Rughábhai Jivabhai	43	43	43	43	86	...	2	1	...	35	...	...	38	48	...	...	...

No.	Estate, Owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Táluk-dárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Kádipur (crop share)—contd.																			
294	Kesrising Banesing	...	352	352	256	352	608	...	40	7	...	189	...	2	238	370	...	..	326	
295	Náthábhai Ajábhai	...	157	157	34	157	191	120	2	...	...	24	...	...	146	45	...	...	2,014	
296	Varsábhai Abhesing	...	30	30	31	30	61	...	1	1	...	27	...	...	29	32	...	...	129	
297	Ratansing Kálubhai	...	11	11	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	
	Fedra (crop share)—																			
298	Vakhatsing Khodábhai ...	1	54	55	26	55	81	13	3	1	...	15	...	1	33	48	...	...	424	
299	Náransing Lákhábhai	...	20	20	8	20	28	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	12	16	...	...	26	
300	Falji Madársing	...	324	324	819	324	1,143	...	71	36	...	692	...	40	839	304	...	...	...	
301	Kálubhai Hukábhai	...	207	207	457	207	664	104	21	6	...	412	...	8	551	113	...	...	802	
302	Bechersing Mulubhai	10	516	526	1,333	526	1,859	250	32	12	...	184	...	13	491	1,368	...	...	1,022	
30	Ráesingji Becherji	6	223	229	110	229	339	187	18	8	...	65	...	22	300	39	...	...	1,699	
304	Rádhábhai Hájábhai, &c. ...	...	Entered under Minors.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
305 to 307	Abhesing Pátábhai, &c. ...	...	1,112	1,112	768	1,112	1,880	608	47	36	...	530	...	67	1,288	592	...	...	5,381	
308	Ratansing Báwáji	...	1,093	1,093	128	1,093	1,221	608	...	...	...	...	...	19	627	594	...	...	8 8	
309 to 312	Jasmatsing Jasábhai, &c. ...	...	207	207	460	207	667	104	21	6	...	260	...	8	399	268	...	...	279	
313 314 and 315	Mánábhai Nánábhai	...	207	207	462	207	669	104	21	6	...	260	...	8	399	270	...	...	...	
316	Kaliansing Banesing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Advál (crop share)—																			
317	Ranchodji Bhupatsing	...	54	54	120	54	174	17	1	2	...	114	...	...	134	40	...	...	267	
318	Bhimji Devising. &c.	...	41	41	134	41	175	...	13	...	...	102	...	...	115	60	...	..	597	
319	Jethibhai Sesábhai	16	314	330	99	330	429	116	9	6	...	45	...	1	177	252	...	...	2,090	
320	Sujábhai Ládhábhai	...	157	157	341	157	498	99	20	7	...	321	...	...	447	51	...	...	5,386	
321	Umedsing Gagábhai	...	260	260	325	260	585	148	33	11	...	230	...	..	422	163	...	...	6,287	
322	Chándábhai Kándhábhai	...	52	52	44	52	96	34	2	2	...	33	...	1	72	24	...	...	465	
323	Nájibhai Bhakharji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dhárpipla (crop share)—																			
324	Bapuráj Lákhábhai	...	4,323	4,323	1,983	4,323	6,306	1,427	13	...	...	1,832	...	9	3,281	3,025	...	..	...	
325	Bapubha Dájiráj, &c.	...	Entered under Minors.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
326	Alambhai Badámia	...	3,213	3,213	1,712	3,213	4,925	1,118	36	72	252	1,420	...	24	2,922	2,003	...	...	9,266	
	Keria, &c., (crop share)—																			
327	Punjbha Rájbha	...	40	40	22	40	62	24	...	1	...	15	...	...	40	12	...	..	198	
328	Bápubha Fatebha	...	230	230	107	230	337	134	12	5	...	80	...	...	231	106	...	...	2,441	
329	Abhesing Varsábhai	...	197	197	117	197	314	134	3	7	...	113	...	...	257	57	...	...	358	
330	Mulubha Badámia, &c.	...	416	416	149	416	565	201	18	8	...	127	...	73	427	138	...	...	70	
331	Magansing Elumbhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,026	

332	Ravábhai Dosubhai	...	230	230	106	230	336	134	12	5	...	90	...	...	241	95	...	...	522
333	Ajábhai Gulábhai	...	358	358	308	358	666	184	24	11	...	275	...	...	494	172	...	...	902
334	Kuversing Dádábhai	...	159	159	43	159	202	121	...	1	...	35	...	...	157	45	...	...	354
335	Punjbha Madársing	...	199	199	84	199	283	122	3	5	...	60	...	...	190	93	...	...	336
336	Báwáji Abuji	...	80	80	21	80	101	60	...	...	...	15	...	...	75	26	...	...	43
337	Harising Amiji	...	257	257	150	257	407	184	23	7	...	106	...	...	320	87	...	...	2,128
338	Jetábhái Dalubhai	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	207
339	Satubha Tájumia	...	64	64	21	64	85	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	82	...	...	91
340	Gagubha Abuji	...	14	14	10	14	24	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	12	12	...	...	262
341	Bai Anopba, widow of Bhaimia .	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	190
	Devalia Rájpura (crop share)—																		
342	Rájebhai Mávábhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	Kaslaji Navrangji	...	61	61	...	61	61	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	59	...	...	55
	Galsána, &c., crop share)—																		
344	Sardársing Motáji	...	246	246	252	246	498	135	6	5	...	225	...	...	371	127	...	...	608
345	Bai Gulábha, widow of Vajábhai Bhálmia.	...	95	95	98	95	193	25	6	...	...	50	...	1	82	111	...	...	369
346	Bápábhai Bhálmia	...	250	250	76	250	326	143	3	1	...	65	...	...	212	114	...	...	67
	Nadála (crop share)—																		
347	Unad Joga	...	230	230	119	230	349	150	1	3	...	55	...	...	209	140	...	...	709
348	Samat Hamir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
349	Rája Thebáram...	...	175	175	93	175	268	130	1	2	...	80	...	...	203	65	...	...	867
350	Champa Oghad	...	379	379	132	379	511	300	1	3	...	120	...	...	424	57	...	...	799
351	Rám Bhán	...	210	210	...	210	210	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	90	...	...	...
	Noli (crop share)—																		
352	Unad Hamir	...	50	50	145	50	195	...	2	4	...	175	...	7	188	7	...	...	...
	Nágadka (crop share)—																		
353	Champa Dáda	...	960	960	614	960	1,574	455	20	14	...	540	...	40	1,069	505	...	...	5,062
354	Oghad Dáda	...	200	200	76	200	276	47	1	3	...	60	...	...	111	165	...	...	3,695
355	Selár Desa	...	51	51	264	51	315	...	5	...	...	255	...	26	286	29	...	...	22
356	Sámat Bhima, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
	Tagdi (crop share)—																		
357	Abhesing Merubhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
358	Meghábhai Gopálji	...	150	150	122	150	272	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	218	...	...	...
	Khas (acre rates)—																		
359	Desa Gága																		25
360	Nathu Dosa																		...
361	Bai Sumri	Entered under Revenue default.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	Champa Mánsur																		...
363	Ráning Sánga																		2,511
	Kotda (crop share)—																		
364	Mamdumia Miasáheb	21	280	301	66	301	367	33	16	1	...	70	...	17	137	230	...	...	602
365	Syedmia Pirmia...	...	39	39	59	39	98	...	...	...	...	50	...	2	52	46	...	...	
	Sálangpur (crop share)—																		
366	Ebhal Punja	...	19	19	48	19	67	...	...	1	...	42	...	...	43	24	...	...	309
	Chandarwa (crop share)—																		
367	Rávat Khoda	...	198	198	351	198	549	...	39	8	25	265	...	...	337	212	...	...	2,845
368	Rána Moka	...	115	115	106	115	221	...	2	2	...	90	...	...	94	127	...	...	280
369	Kálu Jetha	...	59	59	...	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	134
	Náni Vávdi (crop share)—																		
370	Háthia Rám	...	25	25	29	25	54	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	29	...	...	373
	Bodia (crop share)—																		
371	Samat Rána	...	80	80	86	80	166	...	4	2	...	75	...	...	81	85	...	...	166
372	Aling Nag	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	85
	Moti Vávdi (crop share)—																		
373	Jetha Mácha	...	94	94	131	94	225	...	1	3	...	72	...	...	76	149	...	...	...
374	Rávat Ráthod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
375	Desa Devit	...	35	35	32	35	67	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	26	41	...	...	728
376	Nathu Amra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
377	Báwa Ráthod	...	4	4	21	4	25	...	2	1	...	15	...	...	18	7	...	...	177
378	Ghala Gaga, &c....	...	430	430	203	430	633	...	4	5	...	175	...	...	184	449	...	...	673

No.	Estate, Owner's Name and Nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	DHANDUKA TÁLUKA—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Sundariana (crop share)—																			
379	Jasa Devit, &c....	...	76	76	145	76	221	...	14	3	...	120	...	...	137	84	...	...	1,080	
380	Oghad Voldan	...	115	115	74	115	189	...	12	2	...	55	...	...	69	120	...	...	394	
381	Amra Vasta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	
382	Raning Sánga	...	18	18	25	18	43	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	19	24	...	...	637	
383	Bai Rathodbai	...	94	94	119	94	213	...	9	3	...	95	...	...	107	106	...	...	353	
384	Nathu Dosa, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	
385	Moka Joita	...	85	85	184	85	269	...	1	2	...	170	...	...	173	96	...	...	2,753	
	Jalila (crop share)—																			
386	Raning Rávat	...	29	29	51	29	80	...	1	1	...	42	...	...	44	36	...	...	61	
387	Bai Sumribai, widow of Rája Jiva	...	125	125	143	125	268	...	3	3	...	125	...	...	131	137	...	...	4,482	
388	Nathu Sádul	...	84	84	51	84	135	...	...	1	...	45	...	...	46	89	...	...	2,430	
389	Sonbai, widow of Desa Dádu...	...	28	28	30	28	58	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	21	37	...	...	1,317	
390	Unad Bhoka	...	58	58	108	58	166	...	4	1	...	100	...	...	105	61	...	...	1,160	
391	Giga Kála	...	59	59	131	59	190	...	2	1	...	110	...	...	113	77	...	...	1,110	
392	Oghad Máru	...	72	72	77	72	149	...	1	2	...	65	...	...	68	81	...	...	772	
393	Bháya Laxman... ...	...	15	15	48	15	63													
	Vejalka (crop share)—							...	2	1	...	40	...	...	43	20	...	...	140	
394	Sámat Mánasia...	...	111	111	114	111	225	...	3	2	...	95	...	...	100	125	...	..	50	
395	Desa Merám	...	214	214	347	214	561	...	33	7	...	280	...	...	320	241	...	...	3,400	
396	Devit Ghela	...	163	163	202	163	365	...	8	5	...	170	...	...	183	182	...	...	672	
397	Jiva Ghela	...	160	160	200	160	360	...	2	5	...	180	...	...	187	173	...	...	1,158	
398	Rávat Mánasia...	...	50	50	55	50	105	...	..	1	...	40	...	...	41	64	...	...	616	
	Chacharia (crop share)—																			
399	Deva Vágha	...	11	11	33	11	44	...	2	1	...	25	...	...	28	16	...	...	644	
400	Kanthad Lunvir	...	30	30	14	30	44	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	32	...	...	76	
	Cha'ranki (crop share)—																			
401	Bai Sitbai, widow of Mádhavji Bápji.	...	95	95	50	95	145	38	...	1	...	40	...	...	79	66	...	...	255	
402	Patábhai Fulji...	...	16	16	18	16	34	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	15	19	...	...	236	
403	Pachánji Fulji	...	4	4	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	44	
404	Parbhudás Rambhai	...	95	95	34	95	129	...	1	2	...	18	...	...	21	108	...	...	55	
405	Sáyarbhai Khodabhai	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	4	1	...	25	...	...	30	...	...	...	131	
406	Punjábhai Visabhai	...	40	40	23	40	63	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	14	49	...	...	564	
407	Gagabhai Amrábhai	...	21	21	1	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	802	
	Pipal (crop share)—																			
408	Vakhatsing Maghábhai ...	...	20	20	31	20	51	...	2	1	...	22	...	...	25	26	...	...	63	
409	Sajábhai Sujábhai	...	25	25	1	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	65	
	Kundal (crop share)—																			
410	Lákha Jasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
411	Oghad Jasa	...	45	45	46	45	91	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	12	79	...	...	547	
412	Godad Jasa	...	45	45	44	45	89	...	...	1	...	35	...	...	36	53	...	...		
413	Champa Bhoja	...	41	41	35	41	76	...	2	1	...	32	...	...	35	41	...	...	123	

	Dhandla (crop share)—																		
414	Nársing Unahdji	...	64	64	11	64	75	41	6	...	...	...	...	4	51	24	...	...	2,175
	Vadhelg (crop share)—																		
415	Vághábhai Jethibhai	...	50	50	39	50	89	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	51	...	...	7,252
416	Adesing Panchábhai, &c. ...	...	44	44	32	44	76	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	31	45	...	...	149
417	Agarsing Vághábhai	...	47	47	51	47	98	...	1	...	...	33	...	...	34	64	...	...	139
	Kapadiali (crop share)—																		
418	The whole village	...	755	755	99	755	854	...	57	2	...	41	33	10	143	711	...	...	
419	Meghrajji Jasmatsung... ...	...	10	10	7	10	17	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	10	...	...	
420	Merubhai Bhimjibhai	...	12	12	8	12	20	...	...	..	...	8	...	...	8	12	...	...	
421	Parbhatsing Jivábhai	...	10	10	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	10	...	...	
422	Bhupatsing Nánábhai, &c. ...	...	17	17	7	17	24	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	7	17	...	...	
423	Devising Kesábhai, &c. ...	...	5	5	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	1,057
424	Madársing Jálamsing	...	10	10	6	10	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	10	...	...	
425	Malubhai Samatsing	...	5	5	4	5	9	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	4	5	...	...	
426	Ajábhai Rawábhai, &c. ..	...	5	5	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	
427	Khengarji Hámábhai	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
428	Kesrising Madhavsing ...	...	5	5	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	
	Bhadla (crop share)—																		
429	Rána Ebhalt, &c.	...	Entered	under	Miscellaneous Estates.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Piparia (crop share)—																		
430	Bai Májiráj, widow of Kesrising Rupsing.	...	116	116	205	116	321	...	20	5	...	122	...	...	147	174	...	...	325
	Chokdi Ankewalia (crop share)—																		
431	Husenmia Badámia	...	Entered	under	Section	504 of	Civil Procedure		Code.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	529
	Kundli (crop share)—																		
432	Hursur Naja, &c.	...	1,218	1,218	61	1,218	1,279	442	38	1	...	...	...	...	481	798	...	...	1,306
	Sarwál (crop share)—																		
433	Bawáji Bhávaji	...	1	1	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	3	...	...	321
	Bela (crop share)—																		
434	Rám Bápu	...	200	200	222	200	422	...	2	5	...	200	...	...	207	215	...	...	558
	Barwala (crop share)—																		
435	Moka Merám	...	66	66	3	66	69	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	68	...	...	83
	Bhimnáth (crop share)—																		
436	Gajrajgar Ishwargar	...	1,200	1,200	...	1,200	1,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,199	...	...	4,165
	Khámbida (crop share)—																		
437	Giga Unad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bádi (crop share)—																		
438	Kálubha Pathabhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MANAGED UNDER SECTION 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, COLLECTOR BEING APPOINTED RECEIVER BY THE COURT.

DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.

	Piparia &c. (crop share)—																		
439	Hasanmia Badámia	...	1,650	1,650	1,155	750	1,905	376	19	39	...	1,040	...	...	1,474	431	...	900	1,125
	Khas (acre rates)—																		
440	Desa Gaga, &c....	...	Entered	under	Revenue	default.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75

PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.

	Sa'gpur (crop share)—																		
441	Kesráji Becherji	1,042	1,004	2,046	302	618	920	278	101	13	...	...	...	3	395	525	...	1,428	1,725
	Rozad (crop share)—																		
442	Dálji Malji	2,986	762	3,748	189	135	324	147	101	4	...	...	...	57	309	15	...	3,613	6,133
	Uzedia (crop share)—																		
443	Bhemáji Umedji, &c.	613	1,792	2,405	...	1,693	1,693	1,606	37	30	...	...	...	...	1,673	20	...	712	6,189
	Padusan (crop share)—																		
444	Sáluji Kesráji	626	1,359	1,985	463	1,232	1,695	847	138	35	200	69	...	11	1,300	395	...	753	1,463
	Total of Ahmedabad District ...	48,696	3,76,642	4,25,338	1,88,070	3,55,930	5,44,000	1,37,013	22,712	8,145	22,390	86,526	33,905	16,549	3,27,240	2,16,760	4,768	64,640	...

No.	Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdari Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								KAIRA COLLECTORATE.												
								UNDER ACT XXI OF 1881.												
	ÁNAND TÁLUKA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Nàpdd (acre rates)—																			
445	Parbatsing Nánábáwa ...	6	1,772	1,778	595	1,731	2,326	192	95	42	335	800	...	105	1,569	757	...	47	...	
446	Takhatsing Dádábáwa	...	451	451	193	414	607	31	23	9	125	200	...	2	390	217	...	37	...	
447	Nánábáwa Motáji	4	1,400	1,404	173	1,404	1,577	271	76	35	240	225	...	9	856	721	...	...	...	
448	Rupsing Abhesing	9	2,416	2,425	237	2,335	2,572	447	132	60	329	700	...	24	1,692	880	...	90	...	
449	Gemalsing Rásábhai	2	500	502	163	485	648	40	28	13	127	250	5	5	468	180	...	17	...	
450	Pámol Wánto, common to estates 446 to 450	201	3,280	3,481	800	2,830	3,630	2,094	185	68	...	...	351	...	2,698	932	487	164	...	
	Khodva'd (acre rates)—																			
451	Mokamsing Bapuji, &c. ...	8	2,526	2,534	105	2534	2,939	1,044	235	64	500	200	250	80	2,373	266	...	...	...	
	BORSAD TÁLUKA.																			
	Na'pa (acre rates)—																			
452	Fatesing Bápuji...	5	3,159	3,164	1,252	2,990	4,242	599	159	77	415	1,100	643	31	3,024	1,218	4	170	...	
453	Narsing Abhesing	...	3,475	3,475	472	3,144	3,616	515	149	86	733	800	...	30	2,313	1,303	...	331	...	
454	Fatesing Takhatsing	12	2,459	2,471	1,909	2,425	4,334	281	103	59	720	2,000	...	18	3,181	1,153	12	34	...	
455	Haribhai Amarsing	...	951	951	412	933	1,345	165	40	23	165	400	...	30	823	522	...	18	...	
456	Rájbha Jibhai, &c.	...	1,596	1,596	443	1,551	1,994	369	68	39	496	500	...	...	1,472	522	...	45	...	
457	Punjáji Jijibhai, &c.	...	367	367	121	342	463	61	16	9	...	200	...	15	301	162	...	25	...	
458	Motáji Bhaiba	...	568	568	140	556	696	122	25	14	151	200	...	15	527	169	...	12	..	
459	Sardársing Kábhai	...	393	393	116	386	502	95	17	10	40	150	...	...	312	190	..	7	...	
460	Takhatsing Banesing	...	138	138	13	138	151	34	6	3	69	20	...	...	132	19	...	...	...	
	Common land	...	99	99	199	99	298	8	4	2	...	...	...	60	74	224	...	...	...	
	Sa'lol (acre rates)—																			
461	Motbhai Sardár	13	797	810	109	731	840	338	5	20	70	300	...	38	771	69	79	...	...	
462	Khodbhai Kesar...	18	226	244	90	143	233	81	33	4	...	19	...	...	137	96	8	93	...	
	Ga'jna (acre rates)—																			
463	Himatsing Ráising	20	5,059	5,079	2,059	5,076	7,135	749	311	127	2,003	1,000	1,087	171	5,448	1,687	3	...	...	
	Bhetasi (acre rates)—																			
464	Bápuji Banesing	...	843	843	408	843	1,251	138	38	21	154	400	...	7	758	493	...	...	...	
	Ankla'v (acre rates)—																			
465	Dábhai Bawaji	...	682	682	227	670	897	99	29	16	50	250	50	...	494	403	12	...	...	

	Mehmadabad Táluka.																		
466	*Kuna* (acre rates)— Dádásáheb Jibáwa	426	8,352	8,778	717	7,824	8,541	2,761	448	117	1,365	650	200	436	6,037	2,504	...	954	...	
467	*Kaira* (acre rates)— Vakhatsing Adesing	45	3,011	3,056	713	2,821	3,534	833	174	75	682	600	175	91	2,630	904	83	152	...	
	Mátar Táluka.																			
468	*Hariala* (acre rates)— Nathuji Jethiji	...	1,744	1,744	473	1,737	2,210	748	185	44	416	200	350	21	1,964	246	...	7	...	
	Thásra Táluka.																			
469	*Angha'di Pa'dia* (acre rates)— Jabhákhán Aminkhán... ...	...	247	247	27	247	274	97	3	...	...	130	...	...	230	44	...	...	...	
	Estates under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.																			
	Nadiád Táluka.																			
470	*Nadia'd* (acre rates)— Kishordas Vághjibhai and Kalidas Vaghjibhai	721	5,844	6,565	15,442	6,230	21,672	765	294	156	1,841	...	1,699	527	5,282	16,390	64	271	...	Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities.
	Thásra Táluka.																			
471	*Da'kor* (acre rates)— Gopálrao Manohar Támbekar Sansthán	4,515	23,573	28,088	11,271	26,475	37,746	2,046	6,365	667	...	1,080	...	16,705	26,863	10,883	173	1,440	22,108	
	Private	62	3,795	3,857	3,875	3,602	7,477	654	...	53	1,348	4,633	...	674	7,362	115	...	255	56,441	
	Danknáth Máhádev	...	216	216	370	216	586	...	...	7	...	...	...	172	179	407	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous Estates under Management.																			
	Mátar Táluka.																			
472	*Chándana* (acre rates)— Amirmia Geratkhán	200	2,243	2,443	28	2,238	2,266	1,870	142	...	...	100	...	64	2,176	90	12	193	...	
473	*Dharoda* (acre rates)— Jáfarali Nizámali	320	4,490	4,810	14	4,259	4,273	3,553	241	105	...	...	...	51	3,950	323	16	535	...	
474	*Wársang* (acre rates)— Meghábhái Kaslábhai	149	2,434	2,583	963	2,339	3,302	543	262	52	410	...	825	158	2,250	1,052	...	244	...	
	Borsad Táluka.																			
475	*Bha'npura* (acre rates)— Takhatsing Sardársing... ...	2	1,029	1,031	442	1,031	1,473	157	42	24	250	...	400	60	933	540	...	...	...	
476	*Dehewa'n* (acre rates)— Merámansing Fattesing ...	4,860	15,025	19,885	7,801	15,507	23,308	3,986	538	363	4,200	...	5,000	1,249	15,336	7,972	495	3,883	...	
477	Khodábáwa Chandábáwa ...	1	592	593	254	593	847	4	4	15	127	110	150	...	410	437	...	...	...	
478	*Bheta'si* (acre rates)— Ráesingji Dádábáwa	...	2,526	2,526	478	2,526	3,004	951	109	85	490	...	...	46	1,681	1,323	...	...	...	
479	Partápsing Madhavsing ...	...	2,100	2,100	2,037	2,100	4,137	918	89	52	150	...	1,400	...	2,609	1,528	...	...	...	
	Common land	34	2,369	2,403	454	2,393	2,847	14	100	59	...	...	...	170	343	2,504	...	10	...	
480	*Na'pa* (acre rates)— Himatsing Dádábáwa	...	583	583	358	583	941	104	25	14	100	...	262	...	505	436	...	...	...	
	Mehmadabad Táluka.																			
481	*Kaira* (acre rates)— Ratansing Jijibhai	6	2,894	2,900	453	2,679	3,132	739	173	72	770	...	700	92	2,546	586	155	66	...	

No.	Estate, Owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Outstanding Balances.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the village on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government.	Collection, &c., Charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdári.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Miscellaneous Estates under Management—*continued.*											
	Thásra Táluka.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Kot (acre rates)—																			
482	Himatsing Verábhai	144	1,740	1,884	1,121	1,327	2,448	566	168	49	...	...	500	17	1,300	1,148	...	557	...	
	Jasápura (acre rates)—																			
483	Parbhátsing Ratansing ...	...	1,895	1,895	...	1,675	1,675	358	18	...	...	...	...	1	377	1,298	...	220	...	
	Ánand Táluka.																			
	Ahima (acre rates)—																			
484	Juswatsing Jitsingji	...	1,529	1,529	...	1,336	1,336	849	...	...	...	...	...	34	883	453	...	193	...	
	Godhra Táluka.							Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.												
	Waddi—																			
485	Rupsing Sardársing, &c. ...	...	27	27	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	54	
486	Vajisang Dulabhsang, &c. ...	...	40	40	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	232	
487	Dalpatsing Parbatsing	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	158	
488	Kaliánsing Haribhai	...	25	25	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	172	
489	Chándábhai Amarsing	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	384	
490	Bai Khushál, widow of Bhemsing Jitsing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	
	Valavpura—																			
491	Dádábhai Abhesang	...	100	100	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	215	
	Total of Kaira District ...	11,783	1,21,680	1,33,463	57,527	1,21,790	1,79,317	30,289	11,157	2,870	18,871	17,509	14,047	21,208	1,15,951	63,366	1,603	10,070	...	
								BROACH COLLECTORATE.												
	Jambusar Táluka.							Under Act XXI of 1881.												
	Magnád (acre rates)—																			
492	Madhavsing Sadábhai, &c. ...	66	2,413	2,479	2,559	1,781	4,340	518	266	59	60	2,488	18	8	3,417	923	5	693	...	
	Wágra Táluka.																			
	Khuddli (acre rates)—																			
493	Bhaibáwa Bápuji	...	2,779	2,779	1,361	2,779	4,140	1,253	566	192	...	1,639	...	372	4,022	118	...	...	...	

	BROACH TÁLUKA.																		
	Jhanor (acre rates)—																		
494	Khusalsingji Mohansingji	...	3,097	3,097	11,487	3,097	14,584	754	268	123	260	...	12,490	69	13,964	620	...	...	...
	Common land	...	1,663	1,663	1,574	1,663	3,237	457	112	42	...	...	841	4	1,456	1,781	...	...	...
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890.																		
	ÁMOD TÁLUKA.																		
	Matar (acre rates)—																		
495	Chandrasingji Himatsingji ...	2,450	18,569	21,019	24,215	16,989	41,204	3,961	873	438	3,754	...	6,329	877	16,232	24,972	1,075	2,955	...
	Kerwada (acre rates)—																		
496	Dulábáwa Rácsingji	...	42,653	42,653	83,722	39,842	1,23,564	11,728	5,165	...	6,651	...	8,232	2,666	34,442	89,122	...	2,811	...
	BROACH TÁLUKA.																		
	Jhanor (acre rates)—																		
497	Jitsingji Bhaíratsingji	3,908	12,366	16,274	28,561	13,008	41,572	800	1,621	483	3,096	...	7,122	291	13,413	28,159	280	2,986	...
	Broach (acre rates)—																		
498	Kazi Nurudin Ahmed Hussen and Mahomed Ahmed Hussen.	512	2,731	3,243	637	2,434	3,071	526	195	68	342	800	...	329	2,260	811	11	798	15,912
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.																		
	BROACH TÁLUKA.																		
	Jhanor (acre rates)—																		
499	Rámsingji Khumansingji ...	...	6,129	6,129	13,561	6,129	19,693	1,463	207	121	900	...	5,200	34	7,925	11,768	...	...	...
500	Dájibáwa Sardársing	...	1,067	1,067	1,671	1,067	2,738	259	47	41	...	...	1,100	14	1,461	1,277	...	...	...
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.																		
	Sárod (acre rates)—																		
501	Ganpatsingji Himatsingji ...	10,939	27,241	38,180	7,217	27,448	34,665	9,354	1,242	492	3,984	...	10,000	3,286	28,358	6,307	...	10,732	...
	Sigám (acre rates)—																		
502	Jitsingji Bhimsingji	740	2,658	3,398	260	2,236	2,496	674	223	57	...	...	200	110	1,264	1,232	...	1,162	...
503	Ráisingji Jaswatsingji	1,407	1,719	3,126	1,519	1,252	2,771	407	38	11	210	...	1,500	2	2,168	603	...	1,874	...
	ÁMOD TÁLUKA.																		
	Itola (acre rates)—																		
504	Jitbhai Bhaimia	131	1,112	1,243	440	605	1,045	147	12	27	497	22	...	...	705	340	...	638	...
	VÁGRA TÁLUKA.																		
	Dehej (acre rates)—																		
505	Hamirsingji Shivsingji... ...	...	12,867	12,867	...	12,514	12,514	3,957	131	...	2,400	...	...	104	6,592	5,922	40	313	...
	Jambudra (acre rates)—																		
506	Jitsingji Somsingji	...	10,612	10,612	15	8,712	8,727	4,313	267	...	1,390	479	...	722	7,171	1,556	...	1,900	...
	Total of Broach District ...	20,153	1,49,676	1,69,829	1,78,805	1,41,556	3,20,361	40,571	11,233	2,154	23,544	5,428	53,032	8,888	1,44,850	1,75,511	1,411	2,6862	...
	Grand Total of all three Districts .	80,632	6,47,998	7,28,630	4,24,402	6,19,276	10,43,678	2,07,873	45,102	13,169	64,805	1,09,463	1,00,984	46,645	5,88,041	4,55,637	7,782	1,01,572	...

494	Rs. 17,000 in Government Securities.
496	Rs. 45,000 in Government Securities.
497	Rs. 2,000 in Government Securities.

• BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 3793 of 1897.

Revenue Department.

Ahmedabad, 4th September 1897.

Forwarded to Government.

The Tálukdári Settlement Office changed hands several times in the first half of the year, but since the 5th December has been under Mr. Bhimbhai Kirpárám.

2. The estates under Act VI of 1862 in Ahmedabad show payments of 7·7 per cent. of the debt due against 9·5 per cent. last year. These small figures are owing to the continuance of a series of bad seasons under which the province is suffering. It stands to reason also that the percentage must tend to abate year by year as the richer and more solvent estates are removed from the list. An examination, however, of Appendix I shows that in the majority on the list a very respectable advance was made in the work of liquidation. More than 10 per cent. was paid off in 22 estates out of the total 42 (excluding the six written off on completion of the 20 years' term), the average being reduced by 5, which paid nothing, and 5 next to nothing. Four estates cleared off their debt during the year.

3. The Kaira estates under Act XXI of 1881 have done rather better than Ahmedabad all round, showing a percentage of 9·7 per cent. on the debt due against 12·32 last year. The cause of the falling off is a bad season coupled with increased expenditure on domestic ceremonies. No estate has been liquidated.

4. The work in Broach under Act XXI of 1881 is nearly done. One estate has been entirely freed during the year and two only remain. The soil in this district is good and the estates are not excessively sub-divided as in Ahmedabad and Kaira.

5. The care of minors is now perhaps the most important branch of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's duties. It is certainly as useful as his work under the Special Acts, and more hopeful. Mr. Bhimbhai has given an interesting account of the chief estates, all of which would probably have been ruined if left to parasites. They are all now prospering, except Dákor, which, it may be hoped, will recover by wise management from the straits to which it has been reduced by the extravagance and litigation of the deceased owner. The education of the boys has been well looked after. The number of these estates under management has increased during the year from 44 to 46, in varying degrees of solvency or insolvency.

6. The work under Section 320, Code of Civil Procedure, is rather disheartening, since it has to do with cases in which all the special measures of Government have been rendered futile by the infatuation or imbecility of the Tálukdárs themselves. The number has risen from 299 to 331. Some, such as Bávliári in Dhandhuka Táluka and Sádatpura and Chaniár in Viramgám, will have to be let go into hopeless ruin. Most, however, will, it is believed, be extricated in time, and with the help of Section 31, Act VI of 1888, barring encumbrances beyond the existing incumbent's life, may yet be saved. Gángad has been reduced by all the usual adverse influences to a piteous plight, but, when once the law suit is ended, it is hoped that matters may be retrieved by tact and experience.

7. Not the least useful part of Act VI of 1888 is Section 28, which enables the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to undertake the management of an estate when the Tálukdár feels unequal to the task himself. Thirty-nine estates are now taking the benefit of this provision, and the number is increasing every year, the most signal instance being Gamph. The Thákor of that estate is a weak and incapable youth, who would certainly have fallen a prey to sharpers if left

to himself. There is good hope that the settlement of his debt to the Swámi Náráyan Mahárâj, proposed by Mr. Bhimbhai, will be successful and that the estate will be preserved to the family intact and unencumbered.

8. There are practically no arrears due to Government on account of the jama of the villages in revenue charge of the office except in the villages of Návda and Chandesar as last year. The affairs of Aniáli-Káthi are no nearer a settlement and may serve to indicate what the state of the country would have been if special legislation had not been undertaken.

9. An improvement is reported in the state of the boundary marks. There is no reason why Mámlatdárs should not keep an eye on them when visiting Tálukdári villages, and, if they do not do so, their attention might be called to the matter by the Collector.

10. Mr. Bhimbhai's remarks (paragraph 88), made from personal observation, on the awakening desire among the Tálukdárs for the education both of their boys and their girls, are encouraging.

11. The number of decrees received for execution shows little variation.

12. There are 11 partition cases pending, but none have been decided, time being intentionally given to admit of local inspection and hearing and to encourage private settlements. Mr. Bhimbhai's suspicion that many of the applications are promoted by money-lenders who wish to get a closer hold on the land is not without ground, and for this reason it is possible to be overhasty. At the same time the earliest opportunity should be taken in every case of meeting all the parties on the spot and making the right settlement.

13. On the whole, it is submitted that Government have much reason for being satisfied with the working of this Department. At first sight the work done under the legislation of 1862 and 1877 seemed to be but the labour of Sisyphus, though there were not wanting cases, such as that of the Thákor of A'mod, where an important family was restored to abiding prosperity from impending ruin. The second line of legislation, acting on another generation, promises to be far more effective, Sections 28 and 38 of the later Act being specially useful. The Commissioner is glad to be able to endorse Mr. Bhimbhai's cheerful remarks at the end of his paragraph 121 as to the glimmering of sense which is now apparent in many of the Tálukdárs, their greater unwillingness to borrow and the diminished eagerness of the money-lenders to lure them into debt. It illustrates on a small scale the now generally recognised truth that the bane of the rural classes has been the fatal facility for incurring debt which has been the result of ordinary British law.

14. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer exercises influence not only as the agent of special legislation, but as the personal adviser and helper of the landowning class of Gujarát. In this part of his duties Mr. Bhimbhai's intimate knowledge of the money-lending classes and their ways stand him in good stead. The discouragement of useless litigation in the Dákor estate, the proposed resettlement of the debts of Gamph and the dealings described in paragraphs 123 to 129 of the report are illustrations of the beneficent working of the Department. The Commissioner considers that Mr. Bhimbhai has already got a firm grasp of his duties and is carefully carrying on the work of his predecessors.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1896-97.

No. 9287.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1897.

Letter from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 289, dated 12th August 1897—Submitting his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1896-97.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3793, dated 4th September 1897—Submitting the above report; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1896-97 has been carefully reviewed by the Commissioner, N. D., in whose opinion of the good work done by Mr. Bhimbhái Government fully concur. The report contains ample evidence of the benefits conferred on the tálukdárs not only by the working of the Acts themselves but also by the personal advice and help of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, whose discouragement of extravagance and useless litigation and encouragement of education are of as great advantage as measures for the liquidation of debts.

2. The number of estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Acts has gradually fallen from 114 in 1892-93 to 76 at the beginning and 65 at the end of 1896-97, during which year 11 estates were released from the operation of the Act, 5 owing to liquidation of debts and 6 owing to the expiry of the 20 years' period of management. In the case of the latter a sum of Rs. 19,447, the outstanding balance of the original debt (Rs. 40,195), had to be struck off.

3. The extent to which the income realised has been devoted to the reduction of debts of the estates managed under the special Acts during each of the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Income realised including past year's closing balance in hand.	PAYMENTS TOWARDS DEBTS OUT OF INCOME.		DEBTS OUTSTANDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		
		To private creditors.	To Government on account of advances.	To private creditors.	To Government on account of advances.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93 ...	3,13,913	14,050	74,822	1,60,246	3,04,453	Payments towards debt settlements out of Government advances are not included in column 3.
1893-94 ...	2,03,522	8,083	52,084	1,34,406	2,85,286	
1894-95 ...	1,97,801	20,343	36,383	98,623	2,78,477	
1895-96 ...	1,83,074	8,374	57,142	75,577	2,70,218	
1896-97 ...	1,54,450	6,059	25,761	50,071	2,57,775	

It is observed that the annual reduction in the amount paid towards satisfaction of debts has always been very much less than the annual reduction in receipts due to the release of the more solvent estates and, latterly, to a succession of bad seasons, a fact which indicates that the object of management is being realized in an increasing degree. In 1896-97, in spite of a bad season, the

amount paid in liquidation of debts, exclusive of the Rs. 19,447 struck off, was Rs. 31,820, *i.e.*, only Rs. 13,696 less than in 1895-96, though the income of 1895-96 was Rs. 28,624 more than that of 1896-97. It is noticed with regret however that the liabilities of some estates have steadily increased since 1892-93 as shown below:—

Estate.	Liabilities at end of	
	1892-93.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Makhiáv	40,662	41,899
Bagad, Part	7,990	8,585
Jhánjharka, Part	11,657	12,937
Khokhernesh, Part	1,753	1,787
Do. do.	1,092	1,160

4. The total income realized from all other estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the amount paid towards debts therefrom in the last five years are as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	8,17,775	6,48,924	7,93,862	7,27,421	8,89,228
Payments	72,688	79,615	81,461	76,018	77,643

The income realised in 1896-97 was thus considerably greater than in any of the previous four years but the proportion of it paid to creditors was somewhat less.

5. The gross rent for collection on all the estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was Rs. 7,28,630, a much larger amount than usual; nevertheless the percentage of collections was 84·9, a slight improvement on previous years. The proportions of cost of Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment and of local expenses of collection on actual collections were much the same as usual, viz., 2·1 and 7·2 respectively.

6. The more important administrative steps of the year were—

(*a*) the survey settlement of Mehlol*; of Kanjri, Rawalia, Sonipur and Bhamaria†; of 14 tálukdári villages in Jhálod Mahal‡; and of Eral§.

(*b*) the revision settlement of the jamas of the tálukdári estates in Viramgám Táluka (Government Resolution No. 8484 of 28th October 1896).

(*c*) the renewal of the leases of Vanthal and half of Thori Thamba and the revised settlement of their jamas; and the issue of notices to quit to the holders of Vani, Thori Vadgas, Thori Mubarak, Charori and the other half of Thori Thamba (Government Resolution No. 10616 of 28th December 1896).

* Government Resolution No. 8181 of 19th October 1896.
† Government Resolution No. 300 of 13th January 1897.
‡ Government Resolution No. 4990 of 3rd July 1897.
§ Government Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897.

(*d*) the introduction of the revision jama settlement in the Gogha Táluka.

7. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has given due attention to the inspection of boundary marks. The Collectors should assist him by seeing that Mámlatdárs take similar tests in tálukdári villages as in others.

J. P. ORR,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the Report.

The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

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